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New Graduated Retirement Benefits in Great Britain
Income of Young Survivors, December 1958

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Social Security in Review

The Fiscal Year

DURING the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, benefits paid under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program totaled \$9,388 million. Monthly benefit payments during the 12 months were 17 percent greater than the amount for the preceding fiscal year and totaled \$9,239 million; this amount includes \$339 million paid to disabled workers aged 50-64 and their dependents. Lump-sum death payments rose 5 percent to \$150 million.

The number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status continued to increase sharply. From June 1958 to June 1959, the number of monthly benefits went up nearly 1.3 million—only 287,000 less than the increase in 1957-58. At the end of June 1959, almost 13.2 million beneficiaries were receiving benefits at a monthly rate of \$805.5 million. A year earlier, 11.9 million beneficiaries had been receiving benefits at a monthly rate of \$659.7 million. The increase in number amounted to 11 percent, and the rise in the monthly rate of payments to 22 percent.

The sharp increase in monthly payments was chiefly the result of the higher benefits provided by the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act and the marked increase in the total number of beneficiaries. Among other contributing factors were (1) the repeal by the 1958 amendments of the "offset" provision, under which disability insurance benefits and child's benefits payable to disabled dependent children aged 18 or over were reduced by payments based on disability payable under certain other programs; and (2) the payment of monthly benefits, begin-

ning with the month of September 1958, to wives, husbands, and children of disabled-worker beneficiaries.

Disabled workers aged 50-64 receiving disability insurance benefits showed the largest percentage increase in the fiscal year (37 percent) and numbered 275,000 in June. About 86,000 benefits were being paid in June to the dependents of these beneficiaries. The year's growth in the number of beneficiaries receiving the other types of monthly benefits ranged from 6 percent for widowed mothers to 13 percent for aged widows or widowers.

Almost 2.3 million monthly benefits were awarded in the fiscal year 1958-

59, only 200,000 less than the number awarded in the preceding year. New highs were reached for child's benefits (368,000), mother's benefits (91,000), and parent's benefits (6,000). Contributing to the record number of child's benefit awards were the 61,500 benefits awarded to children of disabled-worker beneficiaries. The record number of parent's benefit awards resulted mainly from the provision in the 1958 amendments that provides benefits for the dependent parent of a deceased worker even though a widow, dependent widower, or dependent child of the worker also survives.

Lump-sum death payments during

	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands).....	13,181	13,068	11,905
Amount (in millions).....	\$805.5	\$797.3	\$659.7
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)....	\$72.19	\$72.08	\$65.71
Average old-age benefit awarded in month....	\$80.32	\$79.51	\$74.03
Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance	2,420	2,428	2,460
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,929	2,943	2,733
Aid to the blind	109	110	108
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	339	337	313
General assistance (cases)	388	413	418
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$64.76	\$64.80	\$61.38
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)	28.39	28.79	27.28
Aid to the blind	69.04	69.18	66.72
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	63.37	64.10	60.69
General assistance (per case)	65.79	67.24	61.57
Unemployment insurance (State programs and program for Federal employees):			
Initial claims (in thousands)	985	890	1,513
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands)	1,182	1,390	2,590
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$146.7	\$165.9	\$325.0
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$29.23	\$29.45	\$30.80

1958-59 numbered 757,000, about 20,000 more than the previous record number established in the year ended June 30, 1958. About 729,000 deceased workers were represented in these awards. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the June 1959 awards was \$208.59, a new high.

A period of disability was established for about 170,000 workers of all ages in 1958-59. Applications from about 165,000 workers to establish a period of disability were denied.

Child's monthly benefits are payable to totally disabled persons aged 18 or over who are dependent children of retired, disabled, or deceased workers and whose disability began before age 18. About 28,000 persons met the disability requirements for these benefits during the fiscal year, and 5,000 applications were denied.

● The total number of persons receiving aid under the five types of public assistance in June 1959 was 6.8 million—slightly more than the total in June 1958. After declining in July and August 1958, the number of recipients rose in each of the following 6 months and by February 1959 reached a peak of about 7.1 million. In March a downward movement began that continued at an accelerated rate for the rest of the year. Improvement in economic conditions and favorable seasonal influences contributed to the decline in recent months.

General assistance and old-age assistance were the only programs showing smaller caseloads in June 1959 than in June 1958. The larger decline occurred in State and/or locally financed general assistance—the type of aid that is most sensitive to seasonal factors and changes in the economic climate. In June 1959 the number of general assistance cases was smaller by 30,000 and the number of persons aided was smaller by 153,000 than in June 1958. During the fiscal year the number of recipients of old-age assistance declined 40,300. In aid to dependent children there were 195,800 more recipients in June 1959 than a year earlier, but the increase was less than three-fifths of that occurring from June 1957 to June 1958. More persons were receiving aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in June 1959 than at the end of the preceding year. The increase in the former program was 1,100 and in the latter 26,600.

Applications for aid to dependent children and general assistance were more numerous in July-December 1958 than during the same months of 1957. During the first 6 months of 1959, however, requests for general assistance averaged 18 percent fewer per month than in the corresponding months of 1958; in aid to dependent children the average was about 9 percent less. Fewer persons applied for old-age assistance in 11 months of the fiscal year 1958-59 than in the

corresponding months of the preceding year. For most months, the numbers of applications for aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled were slightly less than those in the comparable months a year earlier.

In the fiscal year 1958-59, total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to \$3,586 million — \$326 million or 10 percent more than in the preceding fiscal year. Total assistance payments were higher in each of the five programs, with the largest increase occurring in aid to dependent children (\$143 million or 17.5 percent). Total expenditures for assistance rose by \$60 million or 3.4 percent in old-age assistance, \$4 million or 4.3 percent in aid to the blind, and \$33 million or 15.3 percent in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Total payments for general assistance, excluding vendor payments for medical care, rose \$72 million or 27.7 percent. General assistance payments decreased during the last 3 months of the year, and by June 1959 the monthly total was \$216,000 or 0.8 percent less than that in June 1958.

Effective October 1958, the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act made additional Federal funds available to the States for the special types of public assistance and contributed to the increases in expenditures for assistance under these programs. With the additional funds,

	June 1959	May 1959	June 1958	Calendar year 1958 1957	
Civilian labor force, ^{1,2} total (in thousands)	71,324	69,405	70,418	68,647	67,946
Employed	67,342	66,016	64,981	63,966	65,011
Unemployed	3,982	3,389	5,437	4,681	2,936
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ^{1,3}	\$382.9	\$381.3	\$357.1	\$359.0	\$350.6
Wage and salary disbursements	261.1	259.8	237.9	239.4	238.5
Proprietors' income	46.7	46.6	45.7	46.6	44.5
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	47.4	47.0	44.8	44.7	43.4
Social insurance and related payments	20.5	20.8	20.7	20.4	16.2
Public assistance	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
Other	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.0	11.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	8.4	8.3	7.0	7.0	6.7
Consumer price index, ^{1,4} all items (1947-49 = 100)	124.5	124.0	123.7	123.5	120.2
Food	118.9	117.7	121.6	120.2	115.6
Medical care	150.6	150.2	143.9	144.4	138.1

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of

Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 1957, page 9, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

States were able to meet need more nearly adequately. Most of the States took some kind of action to increase individual payments in October or shortly thereafter, and by December the combined monthly assistance payments for the special types of public assistance had risen \$11.5 million or 4.5 percent from the September level. In old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, more than half the States with maximums on individual payments increased or removed their maximums during the year ended June 1959. Fewer States took similar action in aid to dependent children. A few States eliminated reductions that had been applied to payments or made the reductions less stringent. Most States also revised their cost standards to reflect current prices to a greater degree, and a few States added new items to their assistance standards.

The 1958 amendments also authorized increases in old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits in early 1959, which tended to reduce the cost of public assistance—primarily for old-age assistance. Roughly 1 in 4 recipients of old-age assistance also receives benefits under the insurance program. The increase in benefits became available to aged beneficiaries in February and contributed substantially to the drop of 9,600 in the number of recipients of old-age assistance and to the decline of \$1.3 million in total monthly payments under that program.

Old-age assistance recipients numbered 2,420,000 in June 1959—40,300 less than in June 1958. Month-to-month changes were small—less than half of 1 percent. The decrease of 7,900 recipients in June 1959 was by far the largest June decline since 1951; 41 States reported fewer recipients than in May. A sixth of the decrease for the Nation occurred in Alabama, when that State raised its minimum payment from \$5 to \$10. In each month of the year a majority of the States reported drops in the number of recipients, and only eight States had higher caseloads in June 1959 than a year earlier. For the Nation as a whole, 156 of every 1,000 persons aged 65 or over in the population received old-age assistance in

June 1959. In June 1958 the rate was 162 per 1,000.

The national average payment per recipient of old-age assistance tended to increase during the year. For June 1959 this average was \$64.76, compared with \$61.38 for the same month of 1958. As in the other special types of public assistance, the additional Federal funds made available beginning in October 1958 were largely responsible for the sizable increase (\$2.31) in the average payment to aged recipients from September to December 1958. During the year ended June 1959 the average payment rose more than \$3.00 in 32 States and \$2.00-\$2.99 in five States; six States reported a decrease.

Increases during the year in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children were fairly substantial for the Nation and for a majority of States. Nationally, recipients of aid to dependent children totaled 2,929,000 in June 1959 and children receiving aid, 2,247,000—7.2 percent and 7.4 percent higher, respectively, than the totals in June 1958. The number of recipients rose more than 10.0 percent in 18 States and 5.0-9.9 percent in 16 States. In the country as a whole the number of recipients rose each month of the year except June 1959. Increases were greatest during December and January. In June 1959 the number of recipients declined 14,000—the first decrease since July 1957. The average payment per recipient rose from \$27.28 in June 1958 to \$28.39 in June 1959. Increases of \$2.00 or more were reported by 15 States and of \$1.00-\$1.99 by 10 States.

Approximately 109,000 persons were receiving aid to the blind in June 1959—slightly more than in June 1958. Caseloads declined during the year in 31 States. The national average payment was \$69.04 in June 1959 and \$66.72 in the preceding June; 45 States reported increases.

In the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 339,000 persons were receiving aid in June 1959—8.5 percent more than the number a year earlier. Although caseloads rose in 41 States, about a fifth of the year's increase (26,600) in the national total was centered in the relatively new programs in California and Texas. For the country

as a whole, the average payment rose from \$60.69 in June 1958 to \$63.37 in June 1959.

For general assistance the national total of 388,000 cases in June 1959 was 7.2 percent less than the number in the preceding June. After increases in the last 3 months of 1958 and the first 2 months of 1959, the caseload declined each month from March to June. The decreases in the last quarter of the year were the largest in recent years. From March to June, the estimated national total number of persons receiving general assistance dropped from 1,394,000 to 1,010,000.

The average payment per general assistance case was higher in June 1959 than in June 1958, although it dropped in each of the last 3 months of the year. The reductions were attributable, in part, to a decline in the proportion of family cases on the rolls. The average payment per case for June 1959 was \$65.79, compared with \$61.57 in June 1958.

● A general recovery from the business recession of the preceding fiscal year was reflected in the 1958-59 operations of the State unemployment insurance programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees. About 6.0 million unemployed workers received at least one benefit check—a drop of 23 percent from the 7.8 million of 1957-58. They received benefits totaling \$2,845.4 million in compensation for 93.1 million weeks of unemployment. A year earlier, \$2,929.9 million was paid in compensation for 100.2 million weeks of unemployment. The average weekly check paid for total unemployment was higher, however, in 1958-59 than in the preceding year (\$30.33 compared with \$30.08); the average duration of benefits was longer (15.4 weeks compared with 12.8 weeks); and more workers exhausted their rights to benefits (2.4 million compared with 1.8 million).

During 1958-59, temporary programs established under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act and special State legislation to pay additional benefits to workers who had exhausted their benefit

(Continued on page 9)

New Graduated Retirement Benefits in Great Britain*

In the National Insurance Act of 1959, Great Britain departed for the first time from the principle of a flat-rate system, unrelated to earnings, for both contributions and benefits. For retirement benefits the new law retains the existing flat-rate system but superimposes on it a graduated system, with contributions and benefits related to wages. The new provisions are summarized in the following pages.

MAJOR changes in the British system of retirement benefits were made by the National Insurance Act, 1959. This new law, which was assented to July 9, 1959, will come into force on a date or dates to be fixed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. The Government had indicated earlier that, because of the detailed technical planning involved both for employers and for government departments, the new provisions could not be brought into actual operation before April 1961.

The National Insurance Act, 1959, modifies principally the provisions of the national insurance system relating to retirement pensions and contributions and does not, in general, affect the survivor, sickness, maternity, and unemployment benefits under that system. The major substantive changes consist essentially of the superimposition of a new system of graduated contributions and graduated retirement benefits, related to earnings, on the existing system of flat contributions and flat benefits. A basic feature of the new legislation, however, is the authorization granted for "contracting out" from the graduated contribution and benefit provisions with respect to those employees covered by approved private plans providing "equivalent" pension benefits. The new provisions apply only to employees and not to the self-employed or nonemployed, who will continue to be covered only by the flat contribution and flat benefit provisions.

* Prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

Background

The introduction of the principle of wage-related contributions and benefits in the British national insurance system is a major landmark in the evolution of that program. The use of flat contributions and flat benefits has been a traditional and prominent characteristic of social security legislation in Great Britain almost since the enactment of its first pension law in 1908. This approach was reaffirmed in the Beveridge Report of 1942 and was reembodyed in the broad postwar legislation setting up the comprehensive national insurance system in 1946.

Important economic and other developments in the United Kingdom in recent years have drawn attention increasingly to the need for some kind of fundamental alteration in the nature of the pension system. For one thing, a considerably higher and more stable level of employment has been achieved than was expected earlier. There has also been a sustained rise in national productivity and living standards generally, although it has been accompanied by rising prices. Another development has been the increasing inability of the flat-pension approach to adjust to these changes, limited as it is by the necessity of fixing the flat contribution at a level low enough for all to be able to pay.

There has also been a remarkable growth in recent years in the number and coverage of supplementary private pension plans in the United Kingdom; such plans now cover more than a third of the total working population. Both the proportion and

number of aged persons in the population have increased steadily, and the number of such persons has grown much more rapidly than the number of persons contributing to the system. Finally, this situation has in turn led to a continuous rise in pension costs, to growing unfunded pension liabilities, and to the prospect of an ever-increasing need for subsidies from general taxation.

These and other developments and problems led to a series of studies in recent years to explore the economic problems of aged workers and to find ways of improving the adequacy of pensions, of broadening the scope of supplementary plans, and of strengthening the financial basis of the pension system as a whole. A report issued in 1953 by the National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women examined the problem primarily in terms of the gainful employment of aged persons.¹

The Committee on the Economic and Financial Problems of the Provision for Old Age (the Phillips Committee) in a report issued in 1954 reviewed existing measures for providing for aged persons, population trends anticipated, and financial problems involved in providing for the aged. The Committee then formulated a series of recommendations for improving the national insurance and national assistance programs and the private pension plans.² In May 1958 the British Government Actuary published the findings of an intensive study of the coverage and rules of supplementary occupational pension plans then in operation, based on a representative sample.³

The opposition Labour Party in 1957 formally advanced detailed pro-

¹ Cmd. 8963, H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1953.

² Cmd. 9333, H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1954.

³ *Occupational Pension Schemes — A Survey by the Government Actuary*, H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1958.

Table 1.—Weekly national insurance contributions of adult employees not under contracted-out plans¹

Weekly earnings	Weekly contributions (in shillings and pence)				
	Total		Flat		Graduated
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Men:					
£3 or less	3	0½	3	0½	-----
£3-9	5	9½	5	9½	-----
£10	6	7½	5	9½	-----10
£11	7	5½	5	9½	1 8
£12	8	3½	5	9½	2 6
£13	9	2½	5	9½	3 5
£14	10	0½	5	9½	4 3
£15 or more	10	10½	5	9½	5 1
Women:²					
£3 or less	2	10½	2	10½	-----
£3-9	5	4½	5	4½	-----
£10	6	2½	5	4½	-----10
£11	7	0½	5	4½	1 8
£12	7	10½	5	4½	2 6
£13	8	9½	5	4½	3 5
£14	9	7½	5	4½	4 3
£15 or more	10	5½	5	4½	5 1

¹ Employer contributions are the same as those shown above for employees, except that, for employees earning less than £3 a week, they are 8s. 6½d. for men and 7s. 10½d. for women.

² Married women and widow pensioners may elect not to pay the flat contribution (and to forego the flat benefits concerned), but they must pay the graduated contribution.

posals for modifying the existing system of retirement benefits.⁴ They called for the creation of a national superannuation system, financed through wage-related contributions (payable at rates of 3 percent by employees and 5 percent by employers) and providing for pensions that would include both a flat-rate benefit and a graduated benefit varying with the average lifetime earnings of each recipient and the number of years of contributions under the new plan. The latter factor would have led to a long-term rise in the amount of the graduated benefit.

Contracting-out with respect to the graduated benefit would have been permitted under the Labour Party proposal on the initiative of the individual worker. Self-employed persons, as well as employees, would have been covered by the graduated contribution and benefit provisions. Pension amounts would have been automatically adjusted, at the time of the award, to past changes in the level of national average earnings, and they would also be adjusted, after the award, to future changes in the cost

⁴ *National Superannuation: Labour's Policy for Security in Old Age*, The Labour Party, London.

of living. Because of the relationship between contributions and gradually rising pension outlays, the plan envisaged the accumulation of a rather large reserve, amounting to £7.8 billion in 1980; part of the reserve was to be invested in industrial shares.

In October 1958 the Government issued a White Paper that set forth its own proposals for modifying legislation on retirement benefits, as well as the rationale of the changes proposed.⁵ The proposals presented, with certain changes in the provisions with respect to the Government contribution, were embodied in the national insurance bill presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in December 1958. This is the bill that, after certain changes in Parliament, became a law on July 9, 1959.

Employee and Employer Contributions

Each adult male employee in the United Kingdom earning more than £3 a week is currently paying a flat contribution of 7s. 4½d. a week under the national insurance program.⁶ (The rate given here and those that follow do not include contributions to industrial injuries insurance and to the national health service.) This national insurance contribution provides coverage for old-age, survivor, sickness, maternity, and unemployment benefits. His employer at the same time pays 7s. 1½d. a week. The corresponding employee and employer contributions for women earning more than £3 a week at the present time are 6s. 2½d. and 5s. 9½d. a week, respectively. The contributions payable when the worker is under age 18 are somewhat lower. If the employee earns £3 a week or less, the employer pays a larger share of the total contribution.

Under the provisions as amended in 1959, employees covered by contracted-out plans and their employ-

⁵ Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, *Provision for Old-Age: The Future Development of the National Insurance Scheme*, Cmd. 538, H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1958.

⁶ In United States money, the pound (£) is the equivalent of \$2.80; the shilling is 14 cents, and the penny is about a cent. The current average earnings of all male employees is about £12 10s. a week.

ers will continue to pay the existing flat contributions noted above (in addition to those under the private plan). All adult employees not under contracted-out plans and their employers will, in contrast, pay both (1) a reduced new minimum flat contribution and (2) if their wages exceed £9 a week, an additional contribution graduated according to their wages.

In specific terms, all adult employees who are covered exclusively by the national system and who earn more than £3 a week will pay under the new law a flat minimum contribution of 5s. 9½d. a week (5s. 4½d. for women). In addition, if they are earning more than £9 a week, they will pay a graduated contribution of 4.25 percent (rounded to avoid fractional amounts) on the part of their wages that exceeds £9 and does not exceed £15 a week. Employers will pay the same contributions with respect to each adult worker in their employ, including both the flat minimum contributions and the graduated contributions. For adult employees earning £3 a week or less, the weekly flat contributions payable by employees will be 3s. 1½d. for men and 2s. 10½d. for women; their employers will pay 8s. 6½d. and 7s. 10½d., respectively. Table 1 shows the approximate weekly contributions that will be payable until 1965 under the new provisions by adult employees not covered by contracted-out plans.

The new law also provides for further quinquennial changes in contribution rates, starting in 1965. Both the flat minimum contributions of adult employees not under a contracted-out plan and those of their employers are to increase by 5d. a week in 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1980. The rate of their graduated contributions is also to advance—to 4.50 percent in 1965, 4.75 percent in 1970, 5.00 percent in 1975, and 5.25 percent in 1980. In addition, the existing flat national insurance contributions payable by employees under contracted-out plans, by their employers, and also by self-employed and nonemployed persons will each be increased by 9d. a week in the 4 years mentioned. Rates payable by youths under age 18 and by their employers will each be increased 5d. at the same time. The law empowers the Minister

of Pensions and National Insurance to provide, with the consent of the Treasury, for smaller increases in future years than those listed.

Additional provisions of the law relating to contributions deal with the definition of wages to be used in computing graduated contributions; procedures to be followed when an employee has two or more employers or receives his wages in unequal installments; methods of determining weekly liability for graduated contributions; withholding by employers of the graduated contributions payable by employees; penalties for noncompliance with contribution requirements; and related matters.

As indicated earlier the contributions described in this section do not include the amounts payable for industrial injuries insurance and the national health service, which are not changed by the new law. A male adult employee pays 8d. a week for industrial injuries insurance and 1s. 10½d. for the national health service, and his employer contributes 9d. and 5½d., respectively. A woman pays 5d. a week for industrial injuries insurance and 1s. 4½d. for the national health service; her employer pays 6d. and 5½d.

Benefit Provisions

At the present time, a uniform standard retirement pension of £2 10s. a week is payable under the national insurance program to a single man retiring at age 65 and to a single woman retiring at age 60, if they meet specified contribution conditions. Aged married couples receive £4 a week if the wife is not eligible for a pension on the basis of her own insurance and £5 if she is so insured. Proportionately reduced pensions are payable to retiring workers having an annual average of 13-49 weeks of contributions paid or credited, rather than the minimum of 50 weeks required to qualify for a full pension.

Retirement from regular work is necessary for entitlement to these flat pensions by men under age 70 or women under age 65. Part-time earnings of up to £3 a week are nevertheless permitted without causing a reduction in the pension. On the other hand, a single person who continued working in insured employment after

reaching the minimum pensionable age had his pension of £2 10s. increased by 1s. 6d. a week for each 25 additional weekly contributions he paid after reaching that age. If he was married and his wife was not insured, their £4 pension was increased by 2s. 6d. for every 25 additional weekly contributions paid.

The new law does not change the amount of the standard flat pension. These pensions will continue to be payable at the previously applicable rates to all qualified beneficiaries, whether or not they belong to a contracted-out group. The 1959 amendments do increase, however, the increments to flat pensions payable to persons who continue to work and contribute after reaching the minimum pensionable age. Beginning August 3, 1959, the increments will be equal to 1s. a week for every 12 additional weekly contributions paid during deferred retirement, or 1s. 6d. in the case of a couple with the wife uninsured.

The major innovation in benefits under the new law, however, is the provision for payment of graduated or wage-related retirement benefits in addition to the existing flat pensions. Eligibility for the new benefits is based in general on payment of the graduated contributions, as described above. Graduated benefits accordingly will be available under the national system only to employees who are not covered by a plan that is contracted out. They will not be payable to employees under contracted-out plans, self-employed persons, or non-employed persons. The graduated pensions will be subject to the same retirement condition and earnings rules as are flat pensions—that is, they will become payable to men at age 65 and to women at age 60 if they retire and to men at age 70 and to women at age 65 whether or not they retire.

The size of the graduated pension payable to any individual worker is to be computed from the aggregate total of the graduated contributions he has paid throughout his life. The specific formula for this computation will be as follows from 1961 to 1964: 6d. a week is to be paid as a graduated benefit for each £7 10s. of graduated employee contributions paid by

a man during his lifetime and for each £9 paid by a woman. The benefit for women per unit of contribution has been set lower because of their lower pensionable age and longer life expectancy, which more than offset the fact that the contribution rate for men takes into account the graduated pensions payable to widows. It should be noted, however, that no supplements for spouse or children are added to the graduated pensions.

When the rate of the graduated employee contribution rises to more than 4.25 percent in 1965, the two basic amounts (£7 10s. and £9) for which additions of 6d. are to be made in the pension amount will be increased proportionately only with respect to the contributions made at the higher rates. In other words, the pension "purchased" per pound of contributions in 1961-64 will be exactly the same as the amount purchased per pound of contributions in subsequent years, even though the contributions for the later periods are larger.

Thus workers will build up a small amount of graduated pension rights each week that they have earnings of more than £9 on which graduated contributions are paid. This approach is described in the Government's White Paper as the "brick" system. The pension acquired in any individual case will thus be a function only of the total lifetime weekly earnings of £9-£15 on which contributions are paid.

Consider, for example, a man who is covered under the graduated portion of the system for 15 years at a level weekly wage of £14. His weekly contribution in 1961-64 under the graduated plan will be 4s. 3d. (4.25 percent of £5, the amount by which his wages exceed £9). Accordingly, his aggregate graduated contributions at the 4½-percent rate applicable in 1961-64 would amount to 3,315s. (15 times 52 times 4s. 3d.). In essence, this total is used to determine the graduated pension because the scheduled future increases in the contribution rate do not result in higher pensions. The graduated pension thus would be 11s. a week, since each 150s. of the 3,315s. produces 6d. of pension, and there are 22 full units of 150s. in 3,315s.

Table 2 indicates the total com-

bined flat and graduated pension that will be payable under the new provisions for individuals at different wage levels and with different periods of coverage. It may be seen from the table that a man covered at the maximum earnings rate of £15 for 47 years, from age 18 to age 65, could build up a graduated pension of 41s. or £2 1s. a week. This amount would represent an addition of 82 percent to the single man's flat pension of 50s. and of 51 percent to the married worker's flat pension of 80s. In contrast, a man covered for graduated pensions for only 5 years, from age 60 to age 65, could add only 4s. a week to his flat pension—an increase of 8 percent for a single man and of 5 percent for a married man.

It should be noted that, if a worker continues to work and to contribute after reaching the minimum pensionable age, the graduated pension to which he would otherwise then be entitled is further increased as a result of the additional graduated contributions paid. The law provides, also, that half the graduated benefit foregone at pensionable age, because of deferred retirement, will also be treated as an additional employee contribution to be considered in computing the increased graduated benefit payable at the time of ultimate retirement.

If the hypothetical worker discussed earlier were to continue to work for an additional 5 years beyond age 65 and thus forego his pension of 11s. under the graduated plan during this period, his additional graduated contributions at the 4¼-percent contribution rate would total 1,105s. (5 times 52 times 4s. 3d.). He would further be credited with 50 percent of the pension payments that he did not receive, or 1,430s. (50 times 5 times 52 times 11s.). His total "credited contributions" would then be 5,850s. (3,315s. plus 1,105s. plus 1,430s.) and his graduated pension would amount to 19s. 6d. a week since there are 39 units of 150s. in 5,850s.

The widow of a man who has paid graduated contributions, or who has been receiving a graduated benefit, will receive one-half the graduated benefit that her husband had earned up to the time of his death. It is payable, however, only when the widow

has reached age 60, and it is also conditional upon her retirement, unless she is over age 65. It is also payable even though the widow has herself become entitled to a graduated benefit through her own contributions.

Supplementary Private Plans

The new law provides that the graduated contribution and benefit provisions described above shall not apply to employees who are covered under an approved private pension plan (or provisions for public employees) conforming to specified requirements. The possibility of contracting out is a major element of the new legislation. The study by the Government Actuary indicated that about 9 million persons, or more than one-third the total working population, were already covered under private pension plans or public employee pension provisions in early 1958. About half of all male employees and more than a fifth of the female employees were covered by such provisions.

The decision as to whether or not to use the contracting-out provision is left by the law entirely with the individual employer. He is required to give a prescribed period of advance notice, however, if he elects to do so. It is anticipated that the machinery

for receiving and acting on employer applications to contract out will be put into operation well before the effective date for payment of the new graduated contributions. The law also implies that an employer will be able to bring his employees into the national system for graduated benefits at a later time, even though he does not elect to do so at the start.

For a private plan to qualify under the contracting-out provisions, it must conform with certain standards laid down by the law and the employer must obtain a certificate from an official registrar that designates the employment concerned as "non-participating employment." One of the qualifications for such a designation is that the private plan be set up by an irrevocable trust, an inalienable insurance policy, public statute, or other approved arrangement. In the second place, it must provide "equivalent" pensions that are "on the whole as favourable as the right to benefit to be derived from graduated contributions" under the national system. Thirdly, the plan must contain acceptable arrangements for preserving the pension rights of workers if they should leave the employment covered by the plan. Finally, evidence must be furnished regarding the financial soundness of the plan at the start,

Table 2.—Flat and graduated benefits: Total weekly amount and percent of average weekly wage, by sex and age at entry into graduated system

Average weekly wage	Total pension by age at entry into graduated system											
	Age 18			Age 30			Age 50			Age 60 for men, age 55 for women		
	Single man	Married man	Woman	Single man	Married man	Woman	Single man	Married man	Woman	Single man	Married man	Woman
	Weekly amount (in shillings) ¹											
£9 or less.....	50	80	50	50	80	50	50	80	50	50	80	50
£10.....	56	86	55	55	85	53	52	82	51	50	80	50
£11.....	63	93	60	60	90	57	54	84	52	51	81	51
£12.....	70	100	65	65	95	60	56	86	53	52	82	51
£13.....	77	107	70	70	100	64	58	88	54	52	82	52
£14.....	84	114	75	75	105	68	61	91	56	53	83	53
£15 or more.....	91	121	80	80	110	72	63	93	57	54	84	53
	As percent of average weekly wage											
	28	44	28	28	44	28	28	44	28	28	44	28
	28	43	28	28	42	26	26	41	26	25	40	25
	29	42	27	27	41	26	25	38	24	23	37	23
	29	42	27	27	40	25	23	36	22	22	34	21
	30	41	27	27	38	25	22	34	21	20	32	20
	30	41	27	27	38	24	22	32	20	19	30	19
	30	40	27	27	37	24	21	31	19	18	28	18

¹ Benefit amounts in a few instances are 6d. more than those shown.

and perhaps periodically in the future.

Equivalent pensions are defined as noncommutable life pensions that ordinarily are available at not later than age 65 for men and age 60 for women, except for any retirement requirement imposed. Such pensions must build up over the period of coverage under the plan at the same rate, at least, as graduated pension rights would build up under the public plan if graduated contributions were paid at the maximum rate—that is, on wages of £15 a week. This latter obligation applies with respect to each individual employee covered by the plan, even though his weekly earnings may be less than £15. Moreover, it is not simply a long-run obligation, but it applies to every employee covered by the plan at any given time, even though the employment of some may be of short duration.

The law also lays down certain rules governing cases where an employee ceases to be covered by an approved private pension plan, either because he changes his employment or because the plan itself is terminated. One permissible procedure in this situation is to provide such an employee with vested or frozen pension rights, which will become effective upon reaching pensionable age and which will be at least equivalent to the maximum graduated rights he could have earned under the public system during the same period. Under another possible procedure, the employer whose service an employee is leaving or who terminates his private plan will make a lump-sum payment to the national system or possibly to another contracted-out plan if the worker becomes newly covered by the latter. This lump sum is, in general, to be sufficient to obtain for the employee the same accumulated pension rights that he would have earned if he had been covered at the maximum rate under the public system during the previously contracted-out period.

Government Contribution

The contributions to be paid by the Government to the national insurance system as a whole have also been modified by the new law. When the

new contribution rates for employees and employers come into force, the "Exchequer supplements" are to be equal to one-fourth of all flat contributions paid by both, whether or not in contracted-out employment. No supplement will be payable, however, with respect to any graduated contributions. In the case of self-employed and nonemployed persons, the Exchequer supplement is to equal one-third of the contributions paid. It is provided, in addition, that the total of such Exchequer supplements from 1962 onward shall not in any case be less than £170 million a year.

Provision is also made for extending to March 1962 the period (beginning March 1955 and scheduled to end March 1960) during which an aggregate lump-sum Exchequer payment of £325 million to the national insurance system is authorized. This payment, it should be noted, is in addition to the Exchequer supplements to contributions of insured persons and employers mentioned above.

Future Income and Outgo

The actuarial calculations for the amended system assume that at its start the graduated contribution and benefit provisions will not apply to an estimated 7,750,000 low-paid adult employees, earning £9 a week or less, or to 1,500,000 employed youths under

age 18.⁷ These two groups represent about 35 percent and 7 percent, respectively, of all employees (an estimated 22,250,000). It is also assumed that, of the remaining 13,000,000 employees earning more than £9 a week, 2,500,000 or about one-fifth will be covered by contracted-out pension plans. (Most of the 2,500,000 are expected to be earning £11 a week or more; an employee under the exclusively national system earning less than £11 will pay a smaller total contribution and receive a larger pension than a similar individual under contracted-out plans will contribute and receive under the national scheme). Thus, about 10,500,000 employees, or approximately 47 percent of all employees, will be covered by the graduated provisions of the statutory plan.

Illustrative estimates of annual income and expenditure under the new and preceding legislation for the national insurance system as a whole (including survivor, sickness, maternity, and unemployment insurance, as well as retirement insurance) during the next four decades are summarized in table 3, derived from the Government Actuary's report. The

⁷ *National Insurance Bill, 1959—Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill*, Cmnd. 629, H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1959. The remainder of the article is based mainly on this report.

Table 3.—*Estimated income and expenditures of national insurance system¹ under old law and under amended law, selected fiscal years 1962–2002²*

[In millions of pounds]					
Item	1962	1972	1982	1992	2002
Under old law					
Income, total.....	871	892	902	927	959
Flat contributions.....	698	716	725	746	773
Exchequer supplements.....	123	126	127	131	136
Interest.....	50	50	50	50	50
Expenditures, total.....	1,009	1,202	1,326	1,361	1,343
Flat pensions.....	683	862	990	1,022	990
Other benefits and administrative costs.....	326	340	336	339	353
Under amended law					
Income, total.....	1,022	1,242	1,472	1,574	1,685
Flat contributions.....	606	720	828	851	882
Graduated contributions.....	196	295	391	464	537
Exchequer supplements.....	170	177	203	209	216
Interest.....	80	50	50	50	50
Expenditures, total.....	1,014	1,234	1,414	1,516	1,570
Flat pensions.....	684	874	1,011	1,045	1,014
Graduated pensions.....	—	16	63	128	199
Other benefits and administrative costs.....	330	344	340	343	357

¹ Retirement, survivor, sickness, maternity, and unemployment insurance.

² Fiscal year begins April 1.

new graduated retirement benefits introduced by the 1959 legislation will necessarily occasion an increase in expenditure for retirement pensions under the national insurance system. It will be seen from the table, however, that because of the deferred manner in which rights to such wage-related benefits will be accumulated this increase will not be very rapid. The British Government Actuary has estimated that the annual cost of the graduated benefits will be only about £16 million after 10 years and about £63 million after 20 years. The cost is expected to rise further, to about £200 million a year, after 40 years, at which time it will account for about one-sixth of the total cost of retirement pensions. A slight increase in expenditures for retirement pensions will also be occasioned by the larger increments provided for deferral of retirement after reaching pensionable age.

One of the basic objectives of the amending legislation was the avoidance of the increasing deficits that would have occurred under the provisions previously in force. The amendments have therefore provided an increase in the revenues of the national insurance system that is greater than the increase in costs.

Despite the reduction in the rates of the flat contributions payable by all employees who are not covered under a private plan, this loss in

revenue will be more than offset by the new graduated contributions to be paid by employees not under a private plan and earning more than £9 weekly. The income from this second group will also continue to rise in the future if wage levels rise. Moreover, the 5-year step-ups in all contribution rates that are provided by the new legislation will further raise the yield from contributions in future years. In addition, the Exchequer supplements, with their new £170 million-a-year minimum, will be about £50 million a year higher than under previous legislation for some years and about £80 million higher by the end of the century.

Under the provisions in force before the 1959 law, aggregate national insurance expenditures (including those for retirement pensions, other social insurance benefits, and administration) were expected to exceed income (including contributions, Exchequer supplements, and interest) by about £138 million a year in 1961-62 and by more than £400 million in 1981-82. Under the new law, in contrast, such expenditures and income are expected to be substantially in balance for the next 15 years or so and then to show a small surplus of income over expenditures amounting to £50-£100 million a year during the following 20 years.

The new legislation is regarded as introducing a major change in the

financial theory underlying the British national insurance system. The Government Actuary characterizes this change as a shift from the older concept of "actuarial contribution." This concept has been defined by the Government Actuary as "the evaluation of future benefits to the individual in terms of the weekly contribution which an entrant at the initial age would have to pay throughout his contributing lifetime in order to provide, on average, for the cost of the benefits to which he and his dependents will become entitled." According to the Government Actuary, the amendments, in effect, result in a "pay-as-you-go" system, involving an approximate balance between total income and expenditure over short periods of years.

It is of interest to note that the actuarial projections indicating an approximate balance in the future between the income and expenditure of the national insurance system under the amended provisions are based on two important economic premises stipulated by the Government: an average rate of unemployment of 3 percent, and an assumed 2-percent annual increase in average wages. Any deviation of actual experience from these assumptions in the future would presumably modify the expected relationship between income and outgo, in the absence of new legislation.

THE FISCAL YEAR

(Continued from page 3)

rights under the regular programs were in effect in 36 States. Benefits totaling about \$600 million were paid during the 13 months of operation. All but one of the programs were terminated by the end of the fiscal year or shortly thereafter.

In June 1959 initial claims (representing new unemployment) filed under the regular programs numbered 984,700 — 11 percent more than in May but 35 percent less than in June 1958. Insured unemployment dropped 11 percent to an average of 1.3 mil-

lion, which was about half the average a year earlier. In an average week, 1.2 million unemployed workers drew benefits — 15 percent less than in May and 54 percent less than in June 1958. The \$146.7 million paid in benefits was 12 percent less than the May total and 55 percent less than that in June 1958. The average benefit paid for total unemployment was \$29.23. A drop of 11 percent in the number of beneficiaries exhausting their benefit rights brought the total for the month to 130,300 — only slightly more than half the number in June 1958.

As the temporary unemployment compensation programs drew to a close, the number of jobless workers claiming such benefits declined from 127,800 in an average week in May to 68,400 in June. More than \$10.0 million was paid in benefits — \$7.6 million less than in May. Insured unemployment under the two programs for veterans dropped during June, but the number of initial claims rose slightly. Benefits paid under the program for ex-servicemen totaled \$5.6 million; under the program for Korea veterans the total amounted to \$1.1 million.

Income of Young Survivors, December 1958*

by MOLLIE ORSHANSKY*

IN recent years, families in growing numbers have been receiving a measure of support under one or another of the public income-maintenance programs designed to meet a variety of special needs. Although persons aged 65 or over make up the largest group benefiting from these programs, orphaned children and their mothers—deprived of their chief source of support by the death of the father—also make up a sizable group. Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the railroad retirement programs, as well as the retirement programs for Federal, State, and local government employees and workmen's compensation, pay benefits to the wife and children of a deceased worker on the basis of his previous earnings. The Federal-State program of aid to dependent children provides assistance for some orphaned children on the basis of need. Still other programs provide for the widows and children of deceased veterans.

In December 1958 three-fourths of all children whose father was dead were being supported in whole or part by money income from public income-maintenance programs, as were three-fifths of their widowed mothers. The majority of the widowed mothers of young children relied, however, on their own earnings for at least partial support of the family. Less provision has been made for widowed mothers in the years when all their children have reached age 18 but they themselves are not yet eligible for the basic protection afforded most aged persons. At the end of 1958, only 1 out of 5 widows under age 65 with no children under age 18 in their care was receiving payments under social insurance and related public programs; in most instances they were widows of deceased veterans. Six percent of the widows without young children were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance bene-

fits either because they had reached age 62 or because they were caring for disabled children aged 18 or over. A relatively small number of young widows were receiving some support from local assistance programs operated without Federal funds, and a few may have been receiving aid under programs for the permanently and totally disabled. A few widows were receiving a disability insurance benefit on the basis of their own earnings.

The sources of income of persons aged 65 and over have been discussed in an earlier article.¹ The present re-

sions in some of the benchmark data used in estimating.

Orphaned Children

At the end of 1958, it is estimated, there were 2.9 million orphans in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), about 4½ percent of the total child population under age 18 (table 1).² With the current differences in mortality rates of men and women, the father is more likely than the mother to die during the child's minority, and indeed 7 out of 10 orphans (2.1 million) were paternal orphans. The death of the father is, of course, more likely to mean loss of the major source of support than is the death of the mother.

The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, to which most employed persons now contribute a share of their earnings, provided a measure of support in December 1958 for many more orphans than did any other public income-maintenance program. Of the paternal orphans in the total United States, 1.3 million or 63 percent were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits in that

Table 1.—Estimated number of orphans under age 18, by type and age, January 1, 1959¹

[In thousands]

Age (years)	Total	Father dead			Mother only dead
		Total	Father only dead	Both parents dead	
Total.....	2,930	2,095	2,030	65	835
0-4.....	210	160	160	(2)	55
5-9.....	620	445	435	5	175
10-14.....	1,155	825	800	25	330
15-17.....	945	670	640	30	275

¹ Projections made by the Division of the Actuary from revised estimates for Jan. 1, 1957, for continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. Estimates based on generation mortality rates for the total United States population, by sex and race, and the age distribution of parents of children born in each year 1941-58; not entirely consistent with those published for earlier years because of changes in methods and assumptions.

² Less than 2,500.

port brings together available data on the sources of income in December 1958 of paternal orphans and of widows under age 65 with and without young children in their care. There is less information on the economic status of these young survivors than is available for the aged population, and current estimates are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier years because of revi-

² These estimates were developed by the Division of the Actuary on the basis of mortality rates of the total United States population by age, race, and sex for each of the past 18 years and by the age distribution of parents of children born in each year. Allowance was made for the fact that mortality rates are lower for married persons than for others of the same age. In estimating the number of full orphans, allowance was made for any correlation between mortality of mothers and fathers because of such factors as similar environment and possibility of death in a common accident. Finally, to these figures was added the estimated number of children who had lost a father through death in military service overseas, based on information from the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense. The estimates for January 1, 1959, are not entirely consistent with those published for earlier years in the *Bulletin* because of changes in methods and assumptions.

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¹ Lenore A. Epstein, "Money Income of Aged Persons: A 10-Year Review, 1948-1958," *Social Security Bulletin*, June 1959.

month (table 2).³ With the maturing of the social security program and the extension of coverage, the proportion of orphaned children who can count on some assured income on the basis of their father's work record has been increasing steadily. It is estimated that in the past few years about 86 percent of the children whose father died during the year were awarded benefits on the basis of his earnings. For the continental United States, the following figures illustrate the trend in the estimated proportion of all paternal orphans receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits:

	Percent
December 1940	2
October 1949	31
December 1954	53
December 1958	64

³ An additional 60,000 orphans were receiving benefits based on the earnings credits of their deceased mother, and an estimated 20,000 orphans aged 18 or over who had been disabled since childhood were receiving benefits also. In addition, about 10,000 orphans living outside the United States were receiving benefits.

Since nearly a third of all paternal orphans under age 18 in December 1958 were aged 15 or over, it is likely that an additional, doubtless small, number were entitled to benefits but were not receiving them or had not filed a claim to become entitled to benefits because their own earnings were above the work-test limit imposed by the Social Security Act. It is also likely that there were other orphans, not themselves counted as beneficiaries, who were in effect sharing in a family benefit: the limitation on the maximum amount a family can receive may well mean that if the mother and three of the children are entitled to benefits, no claim is filed for additional children. If allowance were made for the "additional" children in large families and for those whose earnings cause benefits to be withheld or not claimed, the proportion of paternal orphans currently receiving some support from the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program might be as much as 67 percent.

Every seventh child on the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rolls was also receiving payments un-

der a Veterans Administration program. The Veterans Administration ranked second only to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in the number for whom its programs provided income; about an eighth of all paternal orphans were receiving payments as survivors of veterans. About 4 percent of the orphans received benefits as survivors of railroad or government employees. Approximately one-ninth of these children received benefits under more than one of the four insurance and related programs, so that—as a proportion of the total—the unduplicated number receiving such benefits came to 68 percent.

An additional 11 percent of the orphaned children—some 240,000—were receiving public assistance under the program of aid to dependent children. For some of these children (an estimated 20,000) the eligibility for the assistance payments was based on factors other than their orphanhood. About 40 percent of the orphans on the assistance rolls were receiving partial support as well from old-age, survivors, and disability insurance or another social insurance

Table 2.—Estimated number of children under age 18 with father dead and of widows under age 65 receiving money income from employment and specified public income-maintenance programs, December 1958¹

Source of money income ²	Number (in thousands)				Percentage distribution			
	Children under age 18 with natural father dead	Widows under age 65 ³			Children under age 18 with natural father dead	Widows under age 65 ³		
		Total	With 1 or more children under age 18	Other		Total	With 1 or more children under age 18	Other
1. Total in population	2,095	3,655	710	2,945	100	100	100	100
2. Employment	825	2,040	410	1,635	39	56	58	56
Earnings	125	2,040	410	1,635	6	56	58	56
Nonworking children of working widows	700				33			
3. Social insurance and related programs ⁴	1,405	980	375	605	68	27	53	21
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	1,310	530	350	180	63	15	49	6
Veterans' compensation and pension programs	245	420	70	350	12	11	10	12
Railroad and government employees' retirement programs	85	125	30	95	4	3	4	3
4. Aid to dependent children	⁵ 240	75	75	0	11	2	10	0
5. Support solely from other sources ⁶	85	795	45	750	4	22	6	25
6. Income from more than one of sources specified in lines 2-4	460	240	195	45	22	7	27	2
Employment and social insurance or related programs	330	200	155	45	16	6	22	2
Employment and ADC	30	15	15		1	(7)	2	
ADC and social insurance or related programs	100	25	25	0	5	1	3	0

¹ Data relate to the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Widows and orphans with income from sources specified may also have income from such other sources as interest, dividends, local public assistance programs (nonfederally aided), cash contributions, or earnings of other relatives.

² Because persons frequently have income from more than one of the sources specified, the sum of persons shown on lines numbered 2-5 exceeds the total number in the population (line 1). The estimates of persons with income from more than one source are developed from survey data. They are therefore subject to sampling and reporting errors, as well as the error inherent in projecting survey findings to additional population groups and different dates, errors that are relatively more significant for small estimates.

³ Excludes widows who have remarried.

⁴ Persons with income from more than one program are counted only once.

⁵ Includes about 20,000 paternal orphans for whom the assistance payment was based on factor other than father's death.

⁶ See footnote 1. Includes also paternal orphans whose only source of support was a remarried widowed mother and/or stepfather.

⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Division of the Actuary and from the Bureau of the Census, the National Office of Vital Statistics, and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

program on the basis of the deceased father's earnings record or military service.

About 825,000 of the paternal orphans were supported at least in part by either their own employment or that of their widowed mother. It was more common for the mother than for the child to work, as would be expected with more than two-thirds of the children under age 15. Moreover, it is estimated that the mothers of more than 60 percent of the children who did work held a job themselves. It is of some interest that, although the total number of orphans working was relatively small, those receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits were more likely to be working than all children in the population as a whole—in large part, probably, because they were older on the average. According to a sample survey made in 1957 by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance,⁴ about 6 percent of the children who were receiving benefits based on their deceased father's wage record and who were living with a widowed mother had some earnings during the last month of the year. Among children receiving aid to dependent children—where payments are more likely to be stopped or reduced because of earnings than benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance—a sample survey found that slightly more than 1 percent of the children had earnings at the end of 1958. Children receiving assistance, though older than the total child population, are younger than children receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits.

Many orphans doubtless had sources of income other than those discussed here. A few had been adopted, and a number had acquired a stepfather when their mother remarried. Others were living with and partially supported by older brothers and sisters, grandparents, or other relatives. According to the Bureau of the Census, 1 out of every 4 family groups consisting of children and a

mother, but with no father present, make their home with a relative. Some paternal orphans may have been receiving general assistance, and some were in foster-family homes or public institutions.

Young Widows With Children in Their Care

At the end of 1958, excluding widows who had remarried, there were an estimated 710,000 widows under age 65 with one or more children under age 18 in their care (table 2). Slightly less than half these women—350,000 in all—were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, and an additional 80,000, or 11 percent, were having benefits withheld because their earnings were above the work-test limit. Others who were eligible to receive benefits never filed a claim to become entitled: they were regularly employed and earning more than is permitted without stoppage of benefits, the benefits for the children already totaled the maximum allowable per family, or there were other reasons. Under the program regulations, a person is not considered "entitled" to benefits—even though "eligible"—until he has filed a claim.

About one-tenth of the widowed mothers received payments under a Veterans Administration program, but about three-fourths of this group were on the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rolls as well. Widowed mothers getting insurance benefits under the Social Security Act were more likely to be receiving Veterans Administration payments than other widowed mothers. Of the mothers receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, 1 in 6 were on the Veterans Administration rolls as well, but only 1 in 25 of the other widowed mothers received such payments. The unduplicated count of widowed mothers getting benefits from any social insurance or related program came to 375,000, or 53 percent.

Public assistance in the form of aid to dependent children went to 10 percent of the widowed mothers, and about one-third of these mothers were already receiving payments under another income-maintenance program. An unknown number may

have received payments under a State or local assistance program operated without Federal funds, and a few were receiving assistance under programs for the permanently and totally disabled or the blind, but the number in these groups could not have been large. Workmen's compensation programs in all States pay benefits to the survivors of covered workers dying from work-related causes, but national estimates of the number of survivors receiving such payments are not available.

Nearly three-fifths (58 percent) of the 710,000 widowed mothers were working, including a considerable number receiving support also from social insurance and related programs. Although such programs provide a measure of economic security, they are limited in the amount they pay. In June 1958, for example, the average old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit to the family of a widow with three or more entitled children was only \$148 a month, no more than that for a widow with two children. In aid to dependent children, according to a Bureau of Public Assistance survey made late in 1958, the monthly cost of requirements under State assistance standards for the average family (3.8 recipients including children and the adult responsible for their care) was determined to be \$143 for all items except medical care payments made directly by the agency to the suppliers of the services.

On the assumption that beneficiaries under one of the social insurance and related programs are as likely to work as beneficiaries under another, and that the findings for the end of 1957 from the sample survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries still applied in December 1958, it may be concluded that 42 percent of the widowed mothers then receiving social insurance or related payments were employed, compared with 75 percent of other widowed mothers. If those widowed mothers whose old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits were being withheld because of their earnings are counted as covered by social insurance programs, the proportion working rises to about half of those entitled to such benefits and about two-thirds of those not

⁴ For highlights from preliminary tabulations on income of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries during the survey year and a brief description of the survey, see the *Bulletin*, August 1958, pages 17-23.

entitled. By contrast, among recipients of public assistance under aid to dependent children, where earnings ordinarily result in reducing or stopping assistance payments, only 19 percent of the widowed mothers were working at the end of 1958. As a group, the mothers on the assistance rolls have fewer job skills and more limited opportunities for earnings than other widowed mothers.

Although it is possible to estimate how many widowed mothers with children obtain income from various sources, there is no basis for estimating the amounts from each of these sources or for measuring the average income for the group against a standard of adequacy. It is known that families headed by a husband and wife have nearly twice as much income, on the average, as families headed by a woman alone.

For families consisting of widowed mothers with children who are entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the preliminary findings of the survey of beneficiaries conducted late in 1957 by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance afford some clues to economic status.⁵ In most but not all of the family groups the mother herself, as well as the child, was entitled to benefits—that is, she was eligible to receive them and had filed a claim.

Average income.—The widowed mothers receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance payments for the care of their entitled children make up nearly half of all widows with children under age 18. The median money income reported in the survey from all sources for the widow-child beneficiary groups was \$2,830, substantially the same as the median of \$2,760 reported by the Bureau of the Census for all families with a female head in 1957. One-fifth of the widow-child beneficiary groups had less than \$1,800 to live on for the entire year, and only one-tenth had as much as \$5,000. For 9 percent of these family groups, the benefits were their only cash income for the year,

and an additional 11 percent had no more than \$300 in addition to their benefits.

Employment.—Fifty-three percent of the widowed mothers were employed during the last month of the benefit year, late in 1957, and 9 percent not working then had done so at some time during the year.⁶ The late months of the year, the period immediately preceding the survey interview, are characteristically months of high employment for women because of opportunities for work in retail stores. Data obtained in the beneficiary survey make it possible to deduce some of the factors affecting the mother's likelihood to seek employment. As would be expected, the mothers not themselves receiving benefits were the most likely to work. As might also be anticipated, of the mothers receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, those receiving support from other social insurance or related programs as well were less likely to work than those who were not receiving such payments, as the following tabulation shows.

	Percent employed at end of year
Receiving OASI benefits	42
And other benefits	28
No other benefits	44
Not receiving OASI benefits	87
Entitled	99
Not entitled	67

The widowed mothers not receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits include those entitled but having benefits withheld because of earnings, as well as those who never filed a claim. Inasmuch as 2 out of 3 of the latter group were working, it is likely that for many the amount they expected to earn was one reason for their failure to file.

The number of children in the family also appeared to affect a mother's decision to work. The widowed mothers of three or more entitled children were less likely to be employed than the mothers of only one or two, as shown by the following distribution as of the end of the benefit year.

⁶ In addition, 1 percent of the mothers had earnings only from boarders and lodgers.

Number of entitled children	Percent of mothers employed at end of year
Total	53
1	56
2	56
3	48
4 or more	39

Because old-age and survivors insurance payments to survivor families with three or more children are no greater, on the average, than payments to families with only two children, these findings may reflect the greater difficulty and expense in arranging for care of several children during a working mother's absence.

Although employment was the most important single source of income other than benefits, mothers who worked had relatively low earnings: one-fourth received less than \$600 for the year, and only a fifth earned as much as \$3,000. One out of two of the working mothers earned no more than \$1,300 for the year. Some, of course, worked part time or only part of the year. Under the Social Security Act, no more than \$1,200 may be earned in a year without some portion of the benefits being withheld. Some of the mothers who worked were not themselves entitled to benefits, but 17 percent who were entitled were not receiving benefits at the end of the year because of their earnings.

Other sources of income.—A number of the families reported sources of money income other than employment or social insurance and related programs. At the end of the benefit year, 6 percent of the widowed mothers themselves receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits were also receiving public assistance, as were 13 percent of the mothers not entitled to benefits. As would be expected, mothers earning enough to have benefits suspended were not receiving public assistance.

Unlike the aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance, nearly two-thirds of whom had some liquid assets—that is, assets readily convertible into cash—only half the young widows with entitled children had such assets. Sixty-two percent of the widow-child families had no income at all from assets, and only about a fourth derived \$25 or more in the year from any one type of asset—net rents, dividends, or interest, in-

⁵ Because a beneficiary, to be in the survey, had to have received at least one benefit before October 1956, the 1957 sample included no disability insurance beneficiaries. Such benefits became payable for the first time in July 1957.

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of widow-child OASI beneficiaries¹ by amount of money income, and percent with specified money income having asset income and cash contributions, 1957

Total money income for the year ²	Total	Having asset income ³	Receiving cash contributions ⁴
Total	100	28	7
Less than \$1,200	7	13	10
1,200-1,799	15	15	8
1,800-2,399	16	15	11
2,400-2,999	16	27	7
3,000-3,999	25	31	5
4,000-4,999	11	42	3
5,000 or more	11	63	3

¹ Widowed mother with at least 1 child under age 18 entitled to benefits.

² Money income from all sources.

³ Income of \$25 or more for the year from interest, dividends, or net rent.

⁴ Cash contributions of \$25 or more for the year from persons outside the household.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1957 beneficiary survey.

cluding interest accrued on savings accounts.⁷ In half the beneficiary groups with any income from assets, the combined total from all types amounted to less than \$100 for the year. Though contributions from relatives outside the home, when made, tended to be larger (more than \$235 a year for half the beneficiary groups receiving contributions) than asset income, only 7 percent of all the families received as much as \$25.⁸ Contributions from relatives were somewhat more common among the widow-child groups with low incomes. For income from assets, the reverse was true; the proportion having such income was considerably greater among those with incomes of more than \$2,400 than among those with less than this amount (table 3).

Economic indicators.—Home ownership, one index of economic status, was more prevalent the higher the income. Thus about 30 percent of the mother-child groups with incomes of less than \$1,200 had an equity in the home in which they lived, and 70 percent did not; when the income was \$5,000 or more, 70 percent had an equity in the home and 30 percent did not. By contrast, although home-

⁷ An additional 10 percent of the families had some asset income but not as much as \$25 from any one source.

⁸ Fewer than 1 percent received contributions totaling \$1-\$24 for the year.

ownership was twice as common when there was some income in addition to benefits, the amount of such additional income was not a factor except for the few widow-child groups with as much as \$5,000, as shown below.

Money income	Percent owning home
All sources:	
Less than \$1,200	31
1,200-2,399	45
2,400-4,999	53
5,000 or more	70
Other than OASI benefits:	
None	32
Some	52
Less than \$1,200	51
1,200-2,399	51
2,400-4,999	51
5,000 or more	76

About 55 percent of all owned homes were free of mortgage debt. For half the homeowners the equity amounted to more than \$7,000.

Whether a family group is able to maintain its own household or shares a household with relatives is often used as an index of economic status, particularly for the aged and for "normal" younger families headed by a husband and wife. When mothers are responsible for the support of young children, however, sharing the household with other relatives may be related to need for help in supervision of the children while the mother works.

The differences in income among old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries, and how well a given amount will suffice to cover basic needs, are in part related to the size of the community in which the beneficiaries live. Wage levels, which help determine both the amount of the benefits and the amount of other income, are likely to be higher in large cities than in other places, but this advantage is offset in some measure by higher living costs.

Nearly half of all widow-child beneficiary groups in the sample lived in cities with a population of 100,000 or more, but only 1 out of 3 of the groups with incomes of less than \$1,800 did so. In contrast, among the few widow-child groups reporting incomes of \$5,000 or more for the survey year, 3 out of 5 were found in the larger cities and only 1 in 50 in a rural community.

Despite this fact, there are indica-

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of widow-child OASI beneficiaries¹ with specified money income² and percent owning homes or automobiles, by place of residence, 1957

Item	Place of residence			
	Total	Urban		Rural
		100,000 or more persons	2,500-99,999 persons	
Percentage distribution				
All beneficiaries.....	100	46	35	19
With money income for the year:				
Less than \$1,800.....	100	33	32	35
1,800-2,399.....	100	44	35	21
2,400-2,999.....	100	47	36	17
3,000-4,999.....	100	51	35	14
5,000 or more.....	100	59	39	2
Percent of all widow-child beneficiaries				
Not owning automobile.....	57	64	50	43
Owning automobile.....	43	36	50	57
Not owning home ³	49	53	44	49
Owning home ³	51	47	56	51
Mortgage-free.....	29	21	33	40
Mortgaged.....	22	26	23	11

¹ Widowed mother with at least one child under age 18 entitled to benefits.

² Money income from all sources.

³ Extent of ownership of a nonfarm home, based only on data for beneficiaries not living on farms.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1957 beneficiary survey.

tions that beneficiaries in large cities may have been less well off than those in small cities. Fewer of the beneficiaries in large cities owned the house they lived in, and the homes they did own were more likely to be mortgaged (table 4). Furthermore, the families not owning their home were paying more for their housing if they lived in large cities. For families renting a place to live and not sharing their household with other relatives, for example, the median rent was about \$10 a month higher in cities of 100,000 or more than in smaller cities or rural places. Those in large cities also were less likely to own an automobile, but an automobile is less necessary in a large city.

By way of contrast, it may be mentioned that among families receiving aid to dependent children the proportion living in rural areas, according to a survey made late in 1958, was 34 percent, nearly twice as high as

among families receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

Noncash income.—The amount of cash income alone for some families is not the full measure of their economic resources. Those owning their homes, for example, may be able to reserve a larger share of their money for nonhousing expenses than families who must rent their living quarters. Others, particularly in rural areas, may be able to raise part of their food and thus reduce the amount spent at the store.

Although the beneficiary survey did not determine the amount of noncash income received, it did reveal the number of beneficiary groups having noncash income from specified sources. These sources included homeownership, other housing furnished without cost, food raised or received as a gift or pay, gifts of clothing in significant amounts, and medical care provided free or at the expense of some agency or person other than the beneficiary. As might be expected, homeownership is far and away the most common source of noncash income. On the assumption that homeownership is always profitable, it could be said that about half the widow-child groups had non-

cash income from this source. For 39 percent it was from this source only, and for 12 percent it was from this and other sources. Twenty-two percent of the families had noncash income only from sources other than homeownership, and 29 percent had none at all (table 5). Actually, only 4 out of 5 homeowners reported a net gain for the year in the sense that the estimated rental value of the premises was greater than the expenses for repairs, taxes, interest, and other costs, not counting payments on mortgage principal. There was no consistent pattern, according to income, in the percentage of homeowners with a net gain.

One in 7 of the beneficiary groups had received medical care during the year for which they themselves had not paid. For half of this group, such care was the only form of noncash income. Medical care obtained at the expense of someone else was twice as common among those not owning a home as among the homeowners.

Nine percent of the widow-child groups raised some of their own food, and almost as many received some as gift or pay, but only 3 percent received a significant amount of their clothing without charge. No informa-

tion was obtained on the cost of raising food, which can be of some consequence, especially if the family is not also producing food for sale.

There were, of course, differences with income. When income was \$5,000 or more, the extent of homeownership was nearly twice as great (70 percent) as when it was less than \$1,800 (38 percent). On the other hand, with more of the low-income group in rural areas, nearly a third had some food from the home garden (20 percent) or otherwise obtained without direct expense (12 percent), compared with only 4 percent of the high-income group. For medical care, the differences were less. Fourteen percent of the widow-child groups with \$5,000 or more had some of their medical care paid for by some other person or agency, compared with 22 percent of those with incomes of no more than \$1,800 (table 5).

Widows Under Age 65 With No Young Children

At the end of 1958 there were almost 3 million widows under age 65 with no children under age 18—more than four times the number with children. Fifty-six percent of the widows without young children had passed their fifty-fifth birthday, an age when opportunities for employment become increasingly limited. This is no doubt one reason why, as a group, they were no more likely to be working than those who had children to raise. Only a fifth of the widows under age 65 with no young children were receiving either old-age, survivors, and disability insurance or similar benefits, compared with more than half the widows with children. The proportion of widows having earnings, however, was the same for both groups—slightly less than three-fifths. Of those widows who had no young children and who were receiving social insurance and related benefits in December 1958, only about 7 percent were working, compared with 42 percent of the widows with children who were themselves collecting benefits.

Only 1 in 16 widows under age 65 without children under age 18 was receiving old-age, survivors, and dis-

(Continued on page 24)

Table 5.—Percentage distribution of widow-child OASI beneficiaries ¹ with specified type of noncash income, by amount of money income, 1957

Type of noncash income ²	Money income for the year			
	All incomes	Less than \$1,800	\$2,400–\$2,999	\$5,000 or more
Total percent.....	100	100	100	100
None.....	29	26	35	23
Some noncash income ³	71	74	65	77
Owned home, total.....	51	38	47	70
No other.....	39	23	34	62
And food.....	7	11	9	1
And food and medical care.....	1	1	2	2
And medical care.....	4	3	2	5
And clothing.....	(⁴)	0	0	0
Other housing without direct expense.....	3	6	4	0
Food home-produced or received as gift or pay, total.....	17	32	17	4
No other.....	6	12	4	0
And housing.....	8	14	9	1
And housing and medical care.....	1	2	2	2
And medical care.....	2	4	2	1
Medical care, total.....	15	22	14	14
No other.....	8	13	8	5
And housing.....	4	3	2	5
And housing and food.....	1	2	2	2
And food.....	2	4	2	1
Clothing.....	3	5	1	0

¹ Widowed mother with at least 1 child under age 18 entitled to benefits.

² Includes owned home, food raised for home use or provided as gift or pay, medical care received without charge or paid for by agency or person outside household, clothing in significant amounts provided without charge by agency or person outside household, and housing provided without

charge by agency, employer, or other person outside household.

³ Beneficiary groups receiving noncash income of more than one type are counted only once in this total.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1957 beneficiary survey.

Notes and Brief Reports

Initial Effects of the 1958 PA Amendments on Assistance Payments*

Effective October 1, 1958, the four public assistance titles of the Social Security Act were amended to change the basis of Federal financial participation in assistance payments under State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to dependent children. The amendments had a threefold effect: (1) They made available some additional Federal funds to each State; (2) they simplified administrative procedures for the States by providing for Federal matching on an average maximum basis, covering combined money payments to recipients and vendor payments in their behalf for medical care; and (3) they brought about greater equity in the financing of public assistance by relating in part the Federal share of assistance payments to State fiscal capacity as measured by State per capita income.¹

Provisions for Federal Participation

Immediately before the effective date of the amendments, money payments to recipients and payments

made to physicians, hospitals, and other suppliers of medical or remedial care — vendor payments — were matched separately by the Federal Government.² Under the programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the Federal share of money payments was four-fifths of the first \$30 of the average payment per recipient, multiplied by the number of recipients, and half the remaining expenditures within an individual maximum of \$60 for each recipient. The amendments left unchanged the first part of the matching formula; the Federal Government still pays four-fifths of the first \$30 per recipient. The second part of the matching formula was revised. The Federal Government now pays from 50 percent to 65 percent (depending on the fiscal capacity of the State as measured by per capita income) of that part of the State's average assistance payment that exceeds \$30 (excluding any part of the average payment in excess of \$65), multiplied by the number of recipients. The maximum subject to Federal participation under both parts of the formula is \$65 times the number of recipients. This \$65 limitation on the average payment applies to combined money payments to recipients and vendor payments for medical care.

For the program of aid to dependent children, the first part of the matching formula was also unchanged. The Federal Government pays \$14 of the first \$17 of the average payment per recipient times the number of recipients, as before. In the second part of the formula, as amended, the Federal share of that part of a State's average payment per recipient exceeding \$17 (with any amount of the average payment in excess of \$30 excluded) times the number of recipients, is related to the

fiscal capacity of the State, with the Federal Government paying the same proportion as in the other programs. Formerly, in each State, the proportion was 50 percent of payments exceeding \$17 but within the individual maximums; now the maximum amount subject to Federal participation is \$30 times the number of recipients. This limitation of \$30 on the average payment applies to combined money payments to recipients and vendor payments for medical care. It replaces the former maximums on individual money payments (\$32 each for the first child and the person caring for the child, and \$23 for each additional child) and separate average maximums for medical care.

Before the 1958 amendments, Federal funds for vendor payments for medical and remedial care were equal, for adult recipients, to half such payments not exceeding \$6 (\$3 in Federal funds) times the number of adult recipients and, for child recipients, to half such payments not exceeding \$3 (\$1.50 in Federal funds) times the number of child recipients. Under the 1958 amendments the combination for matching purposes of money payments and vendor payments within average maximums supersedes the separate matching provisions for both money payments and medical care.

The additional Federal funds available to the States resulted from two features of the amendments: (1) the averaging of assistance payments for matching purposes, and (2) the variable matching based on the States' per capita incomes. States making payments higher than the former Federal maximums on individual payments gained Federal funds from the averaging feature of the amendments; States with lower-than-average per capita incomes received more Federal funds from the variable matching feature of the formula; and States with lower-than-average per capita income and with payments higher than the former Federal maximums on individual payments gained Federal funds under both features of the amendments. For all States, however, the change in Federal maximums from an individual-payment basis to an average-payment basis simplified the administrative

* Prepared by Maurice Ellis and Garnett A. Lester, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

¹ The provision relating to matching on an average-payment basis was extended to all jurisdictions. For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, however, the matchable average payment—\$35 per recipient in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and \$18 in aid to dependent children—remains lower than for other States. For these States and for Alaska and Hawaii, the provision for relating part of the Federal share to the fiscal capacity of the States does not apply. Guam, for the first time, is covered by the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act—on the same matching basis as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; as in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, there is a limitation on the total amount of Federal funds that can be paid annually. (Guam has not yet made assistance payments under approved plans for any of the special types of public assistance.)

² Two States exercised the option provided by a 1957 amendment and continued to claim Federal matching on combined money payments and vendor payments for medical care within the maximums on individual payments under the provisions in effect before July 1, 1957.

Table 1.—Changes in average money payments and average vendor payments for medical care, September–December 1958

State	Old-age assistance		Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		Aid to dependent children (per recipient)	
	Money payments	Vendor payments	Money payments	Vendor payments	Money payments	Vendor payments	Money payments	Vendor payments
Total.....	+\$0.97	+\$1.56	+\$0.93	+\$0.42	+\$0.80	+\$0.43	+\$0.72	+\$0.11
Alabama.....	+5.94	-.01	+8.21	(1)	+5.09	+.01	+1.47	0
Alaska.....	-.30		+.63				+4.39	
Arizona.....	+.20		+.84				-.82	
Arkansas.....	-.27	+.38	-.32	-.09	-.10	+1.26	+.02	-.07
California.....	+1.41	0	-.01	0	+.66		+.97	-.01
Colorado.....	+4.56	+.12	+.19	-.57	-.10		-.03	0
Connecticut.....	-.26	+2.00	-.88	0	-.88	+4.00	+.83	+1.22
Delaware.....	+.04		+.03	-.01	+.47		+.30	
District of Columbia.....	-.28	+.17	-.52	+1.13	+.27		+.11	
Florida.....	-1.38	+1.97	-.75	+1.63	-.80	+1.39	-.09	
Georgia.....	+4.85		+4.71		+5.04		+1.78	
Hawaii.....	+5.49	-.02	+6.13	+.03	+6.01	+.04	+3.70	-.01
Idaho.....	+4.60		+4.65		+4.49		+1.09	
Illinois.....	+.10	+.20	-.09	-.83	+.21	0	+.12	0
Indiana.....	+.22	+1.51	+.53	+1.44			-.03	+.86
Iowa.....	+6.11		+5.60				-.38	
Kansas.....	+3.13	+.90	+2.81	-.44	+1.88	+.19	+1.84	+.09
Kentucky.....	+5.24		+4.16		+5.57		+.46	
Louisiana.....	+3.58	+.04	+2.24	+.04	+3.40	-.02	+1.40	+.01
Maine.....	-.11	+1.50	+.11	+4.00	+.16	0	+.02	+.01
Maryland.....	+.84	0	+.83	0	+.32	0	+.44	0
Massachusetts.....	-12.34	+11.19	+2.91	-7.23	-13.76	+10.93	-.22	-.11
Michigan.....	+.24	+.63	+.08	-1.35	+.77	+.13	+.19	-.02
Minnesota.....	-15.57	+18.84	-19.63	+13.23	+1.13	-.90	+.41	+.82
Mississippi.....	-.15		-.19		-.07		+.06	
Missouri.....	+1.93		0		+2.00		+.09	
Montana.....	+.12	-.13	+2.25	-1.16	+2.36		+.01	-.01
Nebraska.....	-7.46	+7.94	-12.44	+12.83	-4.66	+3.80	+.01	+.14
Nevada.....	+.12	-.07	-.44	0			-.57	
New Hampshire.....	+2.93	+.09	+1.71	+.08	+1.34	+.71	+2.84	-.03
New Jersey.....	-11.73	+18.19	+2.48	-2.71	-9.35	+11.37	+.57	-.33
New Mexico.....	+6.00	+3.21	+6.45	+1.75	+6.63	+3.36	+5.69	+1.54
New York.....	-.38	+4.17	+1.24	+3.93	+1.51	+3.70	+.46	+.01
North Carolina.....	+1.21	+.60	+4.93	+.93	+2.04	+.58	+.32	+.06
North Dakota.....	-10.57	+10.70	+3.00	-5.38	-16.16	+7.59	+2.17	-.34
Ohio.....	+.04	+2.65	+.06	+.69	+5.92	-.83	+2.24	+1.89
Oklahoma.....	-.18	-.02	+.22	+.24	-.03	-.03	+.17	+.01
Oregon.....	+2.31	-5.43	+1.04	-1.87	+2.51	-6.62	+1.31	-1.37
Pennsylvania.....	+16.21	-.02	+.10	-.03	-.34	-.51	+1.29	-.02
Puerto Rico.....	+.01		-.04		-.05		-.03	
Rhode Island.....	+.21	0	+.18	0	+.40	0	+.47	+.01
South Carolina.....	+.14		+.27		+.02		-.03	
South Dakota.....	+.14		-.25		+.18		-.60	
Tennessee.....	+3.26	+.80	+3.54	+.20	+.66	+.70	+.50	+.02
Texas.....	+4.74		+5.05		+4.85		+.09	
Utah.....	+2.78	2.00	+1.13	-2.02	+2.07	-1.98	+.53	0
Vermont.....	+.11		-.12		+.34		+.26	
Virgin Islands.....	+3.15	-.01	+4.27	-.02	+3.54	-.01	+2.62	0
Virginia.....	+.48	+.22	+.29	+.35	+.26	+.04	+.14	
Washington.....	+.83	-.03	+.99	+.03	+3.14	+.07	+1.72	-.02
West Virginia.....	+.09	+.02	+.32	+.60	+.09	+.33	+.02	+.05
Wisconsin.....	-17.34	+14.29	-14.11	+12.02	-46.42	+30.42	+2.80	+.47
Wyoming.....	+1.24	+.25	+1.58	+.33	+2.03	+.34	+.64	+.57

¹ Decrease of less than 1 cent.

² No vendor payments in September 1958.

³ Less than 50 recipients.

processes involved in claiming Federal funds because the relationship of each individual payment to the appropriate Federal maximum no longer needs to be determined.

For the second part of the matchable average payment—that is, the portion from \$30 to \$65 for the adult programs and from \$17 to \$30 for aid to dependent children — variable matching gives relatively more Federal funds to States with per capita

incomes below the national average.³

³ The figure for per capita income used in determining the Federal share is the average of the latest 3 years for which data are available from the Department of Commerce. Current Federal percentages for States are based on data for 1955–57 and are effective for the 33-month period October 1958–June 1961; future percentages will be determined in even-numbered years, commencing in 1960, and will be effective for the biennium beginning July 1 of the following odd-numbered year.

Specifically, the Federal share of the second portion of the matchable average payment ranges from 50 percent to 65 percent. For all States at or above the national average in per capita income the Federal share is 50 percent; for States with per capita income in the range from about 84 percent through 99 percent of the national per capita income, the Federal share varies between 50 percent and 65 percent; and for all States with per capita income of less than approximately 84 percent of the national per capita income, the Federal share is 65 percent.

When the States are arranged according to these broad income classifications, as shown below, 16 fall in the highest-income group and receive 50-percent Federal sharing; 14 are in the middle-income group, receiving between 50 percent and 65 percent; and 19 are in the lowest-income group, receiving 65 percent. (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, to which the variable matching provision does not apply, are excluded.)

Highest-income States:

California	Michigan
Connecticut	Nevada
Delaware	New Jersey
District of Columbia	New York
Illinois	Ohio
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Maryland	Rhode Island
Massachusetts	Washington

Middle-income States:

Arizona	Montana
Colorado	Nebraska
Florida	New Hampshire
Iowa	Oregon
Kansas	Texas
Minnesota	Wyoming
Missouri	Wisconsin

Lowest-income States:

Alabama	North Dakota
Arkansas	Oklahoma
Georgia	South Carolina
Idaho	South Dakota
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Utah
Maine	Vermont
Mississippi	Virginia
New Mexico	West Virginia
North Carolina	

State Action To Increase Payments to Recipients

Although the amendments made available some additional Federal funds for each State, these funds did not mean automatic increases in pay-

ments to recipients. Some type of action by the State is always necessary before increases in individual payments can occur. To appraise the effects of the amendments, the Bureau of Public Assistance requested the States to submit reports reflecting actions taken to liberalize program provisions in the period July-December 1958. The States were also asked to identify changes in policies and procedures not attributable directly or indirectly to the amendments. The effective dates of most changes were concentrated in October and November, but July-December was used as a reporting period because a few States had made liberalizations before October. Some of these changes were made in anticipation of the availability of additional Federal funds, but others would have occurred in any event under the State's normal procedures for reflecting price changes in assistance cost standards or for other reasons.

All changes resulting from the amendments, however, were not initiated during the report period. Some States required legislative approval before changes could be made. A few States deferred making changes in individual assistance payments until February. They could then effect, concurrently, (1) liberalizations resulting from increased funds available under the public assistance amendments and (2) reductions in some assistance payments necessitated by the receipt of higher old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits—also authorized by the

1958 amendments to the Social Security Act.

During July-December 1958, more than two-thirds of the 53 States made one or more changes in policies that tended to increase average payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; about three-fourths of the 48 States administering programs for permanently and totally disabled persons reported liberalizations that tended to raise the average payment. The types of changes made by the States are summarized below.

Type of change	Number of States			
	OAA	AB	APTD ¹	ADC
Total ²	37	36	37	38
Usual maximum raised or method of reducing payments eliminated or made less stringent.....	17	14	17	14
Items added to assistance standards.....	7	7	6	7
Assistance cost standards raised.....	31	29	28	29
Other liberalizations.....	7	7	6	9

¹ 48 States administer programs of aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

² Number of States making changes; total is less than sum of items because some States made more than one type of change. Some changes were not directly related to the 1958 amendments.

The step most commonly taken by the States was that of raising cost standards for certain basic items (food and clothing, for example) included in the State standards for requirements of recipients. Raising cost standards for basic requirements tends to increase assistance payments to more recipients than any other single type of change. Increases in food allowances occurred with the greatest frequency. In addition to or instead of raising cost figures, a few States included new items in their assistance standards.

Maximums or other limitations on individual assistance payments were made less stringent or eliminated in 17 States for old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and in 14 States for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind. The raising of a State maximum generally results in higher payments to most persons receiving the maximum, since the needs of these persons are usually not being met in

full. Payments less than the maximum are not affected, of course, when the maximum is raised. In a few States, maximums are high enough to have a limiting effect on relatively few payments, and in some States the payments may exceed maximums under specified circumstances—usually when medical care is needed. The number of States applying maximums or other limitations decreased slightly during the July-December period: from 38 to 37 in old-age assistance, from 36 to 34 in aid to the blind, from 34 to 33 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and from 37 to 35 in aid to dependent children. Other types of liberalizations were also initiated by practically all States that raised their maximums or made less stringent other limitations on payments to recipients.

Measures taken to raise individual payments were, in general, attributable to the availability of additional Federal funds, but there were exceptions. In old-age assistance, for example, the additional Federal funds were not responsible for the increase in the maximum or in the percentage of need met in three States, for the addition of items to assistance standards in three States, for increases in cost standards in 11 States, and for other liberalization in 4 States. Among the States taking no action during the reporting period were some that indicated they were already meeting need at what they considered adequate levels, as well as a few that, even with the increased Federal funds, were not able to make increases in payments because of shortages of State funds.

State Medical Care Provisions

Relatively few States added items of medical care to their plan provisions or raised fee schedules during the July-December period. On the other hand, the provisions in the 1958 amendments combining money and vendor payments for matching purposes were responsible in some States for sizable changes that tended to be counterbalancing in the average amounts of the two types of payments. Because of the separate matching provisions in effect before October, States providing medical care that entailed costs substantially

Table 2.—Number of States with specified amount of change in average payment per recipient, by program, September-December 1958

Amount of change	Number of States			
	OAA	AB	APTD	ADC
Total.....	53	53	48	53
Increases.....	43	32	37	40
\$5.00 or more.....	6	6	6	1
4.00-4.99.....	5	6	3	2
3.00-3.99.....	5	1	4	1
2.00-2.99.....	2	2	4	4
1.00-1.99.....	8	4	4	10
Less than 1.00.....	17	13	16	22
No change.....	0	1	0	0
Decreases.....	10	20	11	13
Less than \$1.00.....	6	14	7	13
1.00 or more.....	4	6	4	0

higher than the average monthly amounts subject to Federal participation under the vendor payments formula generally shifted to the money-payment method to take care of the costs of certain types of medical care in order to receive the largest possible amount of Federal participation. Under the revised matching formula, no advantage with respect to Federal funds accrues from the use of one payment method or the other. Since, in general, States find it administratively advantageous to pay for medical care by means of payments to vendors, some States have shifted now to this payment method for some types of care for which provision was previously made in money payments to recipients. The effects of this type of change in payment method are illustrated by the following tabulation, which shows the September-December change in the average payment per old-age assistance recipient in the five States having the largest increase in the average vendor payment.

State	Change in average OAA payment		
	Total	Money payment	Vendor payment
Massachusetts.....	-\$1.06	-\$12.34	+\$11.19
Minnesota.....	+3.03	-15.57	+18.84
New Jersey.....	+1.45	-11.73	+18.19
North Dakota.....	-2.21	-10.57	+10.70
Wisconsin.....	-5.63	-17.34	+14.29

State changes in average vendor medical payments and in average money payments to recipients from September to December 1958 are presented in table 1 for each program.

Average Payments to Recipients, September-December

The following comparison of the changes in average payments from September—the month immediately preceding the effective date of the amendments—to December 1958 reflects only the immediate effects the amendments had on payments to assistance recipients. The States are grouped in table 2 according to specified amounts of change from September to December in the average payment per recipient, including vendor payments for medical care. The aver-

age payment in December 1958 and the amount of change from September are given, by State, in table 3.

In the country as a whole, from September to December, the average payment per recipient increased \$2.37 in old-age assistance, \$1.28 in aid to the blind, \$1.66 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and 82 cents in aid to dependent children.

These changes in the national averages were the net result of widely diverse changes among the States in average payments. The average payment per recipient rose more than \$3.00 in 16 States for old-age assistance, in 13 States for aid to the blind, and in 13 States for aid to the permanently and totally disabled; for aid to dependent children, increases of

Table 3.—Average payment per recipient, December 1958, and amount of change, September-December 1958

[Based on data including vendor payments for medical care and recipients having only such payments made in their behalf]

State	Old-age assistance		Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		Aid to dependent children (per recipient)	
	December 1958	Change, September-December 1958	December 1958	Change, September-December 1958	December 1958	Change, September-December 1958	December 1958	Change, September-December 1958
Total.....	\$64.16	+\$2.37	\$68.26	+\$1.28	\$62.51	+\$1.66	\$28.27	+\$0.82
Alabama.....	43.75	+5.93	34.71	+8.22	32.57	+5.10	7.03	+1.47
Alaska.....	61.12	-.30	68.20	+.63			28.80	+4.39
Arizona.....	55.31	+.20	65.12	+.84			26.10	-.82
Arkansas.....	47.96	+.11	53.36	-.43	36.32	+1.17	15.64	-.04
California.....	84.84	+1.41	104.32	-.02	76.18	+.66	45.82	+9.99
Colorado.....	96.83	+4.68	76.27	-.38	60.42	-.14	32.03	-.03
Connecticut.....	111.57	+1.74	99.28	-.88	128.82	+3.12	49.57	+2.06
Delaware.....	49.42	+.04	70.49	+.02	64.65	+.47	23.41	+.30
District of Columbia.....	60.36	-.11	68.41	-.39	71.47	+.39	33.45	-.05
Florida.....	52.99	-.49	58.01	-.14	57.71	+.40	16.26	-.09
Georgia.....	48.23	+4.85	52.98	+4.71	51.90	+5.04	23.94	+1.78
Hawaii.....	58.21	+5.47	70.10	+6.17	70.72	+6.05	34.98	+3.69
Idaho.....	65.25	+4.60	69.64	+4.65	70.10	+4.49	40.12	+1.09
Illinois.....	67.68	+.19	78.62	-.92	83.28	+.26	38.39	+1.13
Indiana.....	58.96	+1.07	68.88	+.97			28.38	+.49
Iowa.....	73.62	+6.11	88.30	+5.60			34.62	-.38
Kansas.....	77.73	+3.75	85.10	+2.58	79.62	+1.69	35.53	+1.87
Kentucky.....	43.92	+5.24	44.11	+4.16	44.10	+5.57	20.13	+.46
Louisiana.....	66.71	+3.58	76.15	+2.28	53.82	+3.39	22.15	+1.40
Maine.....	58.25	+1.40	63.93	+4.11	65.35	+.16	26.54	+.01
Maryland.....	56.45	+.84	61.12	+.83	64.23	+.33	27.22	+.43
Massachusetts.....	95.96	-1.06	117.59	-4.27	112.40	-4.34	46.32	-.32
Michigan.....	70.43	+.87	75.38	-1.26	85.01	+.86	36.30	+.17
Minnesota.....	85.70	+3.03	93.24	-6.70	61.51	+.04	44.27	+1.22
Mississippi.....	29.56	-.15	38.58	-.19	29.58	-.07	10.61	+.06
Missouri.....	56.49	+1.93	60.00	0	58.19	+2.00	22.20	+.09
Montana.....	61.75	-.01	71.24	+1.09	70.78	+2.36	32.90	+.49
Nebraska.....	65.09	+.27	80.22	+.30	67.87	-.67	27.38	+.11
Nevada.....	68.57	+.04	99.41	-.44			26.87	-.57
New Hampshire.....	71.21	+3.05	74.45	+1.78	86.57	+1.31	41.04	+2.91
New Jersey.....	84.18	+1.45	78.60	-.47	91.70	-.29	43.50	+.15
New Mexico.....	62.72	+9.21	64.25	+8.19	66.76	+9.98	31.26	+7.25
New York.....	99.07	+2.84	105.60	+4.74	98.45	+4.33	42.28	+.44
North Carolina.....	39.25	+1.81	51.66	+5.78	45.57	+2.62	18.79	+.38
North Dakota.....	79.78	-2.21	69.60	-3.57	89.26	-11.52	38.64	+1.70
Ohio.....	67.57	+2.69	64.35	+.77	65.77	+5.14	28.51	+4.13
Oklahoma.....	72.99	-.19	89.40	+.45	81.20	-.05	29.75	+.18
Oregon.....	80.34	-4.46	84.81	-1.35	86.31	-7.44	39.61	-.15
Pennsylvania.....	67.45	+16.20	62.78	+.07	58.48	-.85	30.51	+1.27
Puerto Rico.....	8.15	+.01	8.03	-.04	8.69	-.05	3.70	-.03
Rhode Island.....	73.21	+.21	70.41	+.18	79.26	+.47	35.22	+.48
South Carolina.....	38.19	+.14	42.31	+.27	34.90	+.02	14.03	-.03
South Dakota.....	52.02	+.14	51.86	-.25	52.47	+.18	27.57	-.60
Tennessee.....	44.02	+4.06	47.70	+3.74	44.17	+1.36	19.19	+.52
Texas.....	51.82	+4.74	56.09	+5.05	51.79	+4.85	16.51	-.09
Utah.....	65.85	+.79	69.97	-.89	70.71	+.09	36.97	+.53
Vermont.....	51.18	+.11	51.73	-.12	53.53	+.34	26.76	+.26
Virgin Islands.....	23.46	+3.18	26.87	+4.26	25.82	+3.74	12.35	+2.62
Virginia.....	58.27	+.60	45.16	+.58	43.62	+.23	18.94	+.14
Washington.....	89.41	+.81	99.16	+1.24	100.53	+3.23	45.56	+1.70
West Virginia.....	35.75	+.11	40.67	+.91	38.87	+.42	23.53	+.07
Wisconsin.....	70.29	-5.63	75.68	-4.14	95.41	-19.02	45.09	+2.48
Wyoming.....	71.83	+1.50	70.99	+1.91	72.89	+2.37	37.36	+1.21

1 Less than 50 recipients.

more than \$1.00 per recipient occurred in 18 States. These increases were concentrated largely in the 33 States that receive additional Federal funds under the new matching provisions on the basis of their per capita incomes.

On the other hand, among the States that did not gain additional Federal funds under the variable matching provisions (the 16 highest-income States, Alaska, and Hawaii), there were increases of more than \$3 in the average payment per recipient in only two States for old-age assistance, in two States for aid to the blind, and in five States for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Five States in this group reported an increase of more than \$1 per recipient in aid to dependent children.

For each program, increases or decreases of less than \$1 occurred in an appreciable number of States. To a considerable degree, changes of this magnitude were attributable to normal fluctuations rather than to changes in policies or procedures. All the declines of more than \$1 in the average payment per recipient were confined to the three adult categories and in most instances resulted from sizable decreases in vendor payments for medical care. The vendor-payment component of total assistance payments is subject to considerable variation because of uneven and fluctuating time lags between the month the service is provided and the month the payment is made.

For the four federally aided programs combined, the monthly rate of total assistance payments, including vendor payments for medical care, increased from \$255 million in September to \$266 million in December. Most of this increase represented the effect of the additional Federal funds made available by the 1958 amendments.

State Income-Tax Laws on OASDI Benefits and Contributions*

Almost all States with income-tax laws follow the Federal tax rule of

* Prepared by Warren J. Baker, Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

exempting old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits from income tax, and a majority of these States also follow the Federal rule of not permitting the amount of the employee's social security contributions to be deducted from income subject to tax.

Among the 34¹ States with personal income-tax laws, only Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Indiana do not exclude from the State income tax all benefits received under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Massachusetts exempts the lump-sum payment and the monthly benefits payable to dependents and survivors but does not exempt old-age (primary) benefits payable to retired workers. Mississippi exempts the lump-sum payment and the monthly benefits payable to survivors but not the monthly benefits payable to retired workers and their dependents. Indiana exempts the first \$3,000 received in a year from public and private pensions.

The social security contributions of workers are subject to somewhat greater variation in tax treatment by the States. Twenty-four States require the social security contributions to be included in the amount of income subject to tax. Eight States permit these contributions to be deducted from the amount of income that is subject to tax. Two States distinguish between the contributions of the self-employed and those made by employed persons: In Iowa the contributions of employees, but not those of the self-employed, are deductible; in Oregon the reverse is true. Of the 10 States in which some or all social security contributions are deductible from income for tax purposes, all but one (Massachusetts) also exempt all old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits from income tax.

The 34 States with personal income-tax laws are grouped below in four categories, according to their treatment of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits and employee contributions.

¹ New Hampshire and Tennessee, which levy a personal income tax only on interest and dividend income, are excluded from this analysis. Sixteen States have no personal income-tax laws.

Benefits not taxable—

Contributions not deductible:

Alaska	Montana
Arizona	New Mexico
Arkansas	New York
California	North Carolina
Colorado	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Oklahoma
Georgia	Oregon ²
Idaho	Puerto Rico
Indiana ¹	South Carolina
Kentucky	Utah
Maryland	Vermont
Minnesota	Virginia

Contributions deductible:

Alabama	Kansas
Delaware	Louisiana
Hawaii	Missouri
Iowa ³	Wisconsin

Benefits taxable—

Contributions not deductible:

Mississippi⁴

Contributions deductible:

Massachusetts⁵

¹ The first \$3,000 received each year from all private and public pensions, including old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, is exempt from gross income tax. Railroad retirement benefits are wholly nontaxable.

² Employee contributions are not deductible; those made by the self-employed are deductible.

³ Employee contributions are deductible; those made by the self-employed are not deductible.

⁴ Benefits to retired workers and their dependents are taxable; lump-sum payments and survivor benefits are not taxable.

⁵ Benefits to retired workers are taxable; neither benefits to dependents and survivors nor lump-sum payments are taxable.

International Conference on Homemaker Services*

The first International Conference on Homemaker Services was held in Zeist, Holland, in May 1959. The representatives from 13 countries who took part in the conference included one from Canada; two from Norway; four each from Austria, Finland, and the United States; five from Italy; six each from Sweden and Switzerland; 17 from Germany; 18 from France; 23 from Great Britain; 25 from Belgium; and 36 from the Netherlands. Among those attending were two directors general of health, welfare, and education ministries who participated actively throughout the conference, as well as other officials from such agencies; members of voluntary and public organizations providing homemaker service or having a broader function; workers in health and welfare associations; representatives from schools of social work; directors of schools for the training

* Prepared by Maude Morlock, formerly of the Children's Bureau, who was a United States delegate to the conference.

of homemakers; public health nurses in top positions; and members of other professions. Their close connection with homemaker service and their keen interest in it were evident throughout the sessions.

The Minister of Social Work of the Netherlands gave the opening address, and papers on the family today and various aspects of homemaker service were presented by representatives from the Netherlands, France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. These papers were then discussed in relation to four or five suggested questions by nine work groups—each with a leader and recorder. A reporter gave daily summaries and a final report on the conference as a whole.

As usual at an international conference, there were barriers of language and difficulties stemming from the variety of backgrounds of knowledge, experience, and cultural patterns. Often the words used did not carry the same meaning for all countries, and the concepts embodied in the words also differed.

Despite these handicaps the whole conference seemed united in its belief in the family as an institution and—particularly because of the problems facing families today—in homemaker service as an essential part of welfare and health services. For the most part there was agreement on the conditions that have made home help to families necessary—the great sociological and economic changes growing out of urbanization, industrialization, mobility of population, employment of mothers, lengthening of the lifespan, and, particularly for European countries, the effects of two world wars.

The conferees also agreed on the fundamental purpose of homemaker service—that is, “to safeguard, protect, stabilize and strengthen family life”—and on its usefulness both for families with children and for the elderly. They saw it as a rehabilitation measure—a way to self-help—and a means of preventing further difficulty.

In addition to the familiar ways in which homemaker service is generally used, other possibilities—some of them already being developed in some countries—were suggested. Great

Britain uses the term “tuckers in” to describe a home helper who lives near an elderly person and drops in long enough to make the individual comfortable for the night. “Sitters up” relieve a tired family member of occasional night care of an ill person when a nurse is not required. “Male home helps” assist on an hourly basis in giving personal care to elderly men. Other countries reported that, to enable the mother to stay with a sick child in the hospital or to make possible a child’s early return from the hospital, a home helper cares for the other children in a family. The home helper may care for a sick child so that the mother can continue her employment.

In two countries where the death rate has been high for wives of farmers, home helpers are used in rural areas and villages to improve standards of living and reduce death rates. They assist mothers after confinement and help them to improve conditions. Several countries have a place of “recuperation” for mothers who are worn out and need a vacation—possible only if a home helper cares for the home and children. In Western Europe, it was reported, mothers are more ready to accept necessary medical care when a home helper looks after the children. A few countries are using homemakers in so-called “problem” families to assist parents in learning better ways to take care of their homes and children.

Perhaps the greatest point of difference among the conferees, and that on which the greatest feeling was expressed, was on the basic concepts of public welfare—the type of responsibility resting on government for homemaker service and the proper use of public funds in financing and administering such programs. All believed that public funds were necessary, but one group held to the concept that the actual service should be provided only by the voluntary agencies, frequently under religious auspices.

Others stated their belief that, as in the countries of Northern Europe, the ministries of health and welfare or social affairs have more than a financial responsibility—that they also have a responsibility to assist

and participate with local governments in developing the service and in setting suitable standards for its operation. Furthermore, they could not accept the premise that “any social action demanding initiative, flexibility, and adaptation to changing social needs should be left mainly to private social agencies and started by these.” They also expressed their belief that there are many protections and advantages in active participation by government agencies.

Likenesses and differences stood out vividly in the discussions of such matters as the supporting services necessary to make home-help programs effective and, equally important, the types of service a home helper can safely undertake. The discussion was particularly pertinent in relation to care of a sick patient and to work with persons with social, emotional, and economic problems who—in the United States, for example—would be thought to need casework help. The point was made that, where such services are not available, the home helper may undertake duties that are not her function and that are beyond her knowledge and skill. A wide divergence of opinion also existed on the proper age of the person to be employed as a home helper, the length and content of her training, and whether training should be given in residential schools.

The following paragraphs on homemaker services in the Scandinavian countries will illustrate some of the previous points and show the marked development in the programs.

Sweden.—Home-help service in Sweden has had a remarkable development, particularly since 1943, when Parliament decided that local authorities providing home-help services should receive a Government grant. In 1944 such grants were made for 913 home helpers, in 1945 for 1,314, and in 1959 for 3,379 working full time and 282 working part time. Today all but eight municipalities, with a combined population of only 14,000 inhabitants, are receiving the Government grant for home-help services.

A fairly recent development involves home-help service for elderly persons. Home helpers assisted 21,400

(Continued on page 27)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-59
[In thousands; data corrected to Sept. 2, 1959]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legisla- tion ¹¹	Rail- road Unem- ployment Insurance Act ⁹		
		Social Security Act	Rail- road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com- mis- sion ²	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ³	Monthly				Lump-sum ⁷							
						Social Security Act ⁴	Rail- road Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Com- mis- sion ²	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁶	Social Security Act	Other ⁸						
Number of beneficiaries																	
1958																	
June		8,985.5	476.0	309.4	2,850.5	2,919.8	231.7	106.4	1,187.9	64.3	13.7	22.5	2,590.3	89.0		117.4	
July		9,071.2	477.1	312.2	2,858.3	2,940.6	232.3	107.2	(12)	51.6	15.0	26.1	2,234.1	92.4		112.4	
August		9,168.7	478.8	314.0	2,867.6	2,963.4	233.7	107.7	(12)	59.9	13.9	31.8	2,676.5	65.0		128.7	
September		9,244.7	481.3	316.1	2,875.1	2,983.6	234.4	124.0	1,188.7	68.7	13.2	33.9	2,440.1	47.5		120.9	
October		9,323.0	483.1	318.7	2,883.5	3,004.5	235.2	128.0	(12)	51.6	13.8	35.2	2,062.5	30.3		122.5	
November		9,415.7	485.3	321.0	2,891.2	3,014.5	236.3	130.7	(12)	50.3	12.6	31.1	1,922.9	27.7		106.6	
December		(12)	485.2	323.2	2,898.3	(12)	236.8	132.5	1,193.3	(12)	13.3	36.0	2,175.8	29.8		129.4	
1959																	
January		9,510.0	485.0	324.8	2,899.4	3,055.8	236.1	133.6	(12)	109.6	13.4	36.7	2,612.5	33.0		139.9	
February		9,597.9	489.0	326.9	2,900.4	3,076.8	238.2	135.0	(12)	61.3	15.3	27.0	2,588.4	31.5		103.8	
March		9,721.5	493.5	329.0	2,901.2	3,105.9	239.1	136.4	1,203.9	72.7	15.9	25.8	2,356.1	25.9		83.4	
April		9,830.9	496.8	331.2	2,912.3	3,136.5	240.4	137.9	(12)	71.9	17.7	24.4	2,028.1	19.3		68.7	
May		9,910.4	498.5	333.0	2,923.7	3,157.3	240.7	139.2	(12)	65.6	15.3	20.2	1,588.1	12.7		42.9	
June		9,997.2	501.0	335.9	2,934.2	3,184.2	242.7	140.6	(12)	65.6	16.3	22.2	1,305.3	10.6		40.7	
Amount of benefits ¹⁴																	
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267		\$518,700			\$15,961	
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,539		111,799	13,270	13,943		344,321			14,537	
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603		111,193	15,005	14,342		344,084			6,268	
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704		116,133	17,843	17,255		79,643			917	
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765		144,302	22,034	19,238		62,385	\$4,215		582	
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772		254,238	26,127	23,431		445,866	126,630	2,359		
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,084	127,933	1,817		333,640	27,851	30,610		1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917		
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283		382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,398	776,165	970,542	39,401		
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599		
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	439,194	103,596		
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804		
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	37,337	33,556	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217		
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793		
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698	46,684		
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088		
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,208	87,672	93,284		
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443		
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,749	143,826	58,265	748,660	138,785	47,278	51,292	1,766,455	93,087	93,635		
1958	17,512,022	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947	74,185	794,253	132,908	56,043	51,920	3,979,946	82,035	228,824		
1958																	
June	1,403,883	523,478	46,225	45,400	196,953	136,206	12,402	5,695	66,269	13,039	4,288	3,056	325,121	8,853	16,651		
July	1,437,935	529,845	46,361	45,639	199,657	137,519	12,459	5,729	66,654	10,444	4,292	3,404	351,050	10,151	14,735		
August	1,442,965	538,755	46,561	48,843	199,305	138,972	12,556	6,570	68,968	12,128	3,970	4,660	337,352	6,533	19,861		
September	1,434,402	544,331	46,847	49,823	197,823	140,289	12,617	7,056	67,144	14,032	4,638	4,858	322,878	5,047	18,144		
October	1,403,179	549,432	47,064	50,224	201,983	141,503	12,687	7,193	67,626	10,493	5,273	5,377	281,885	3,391	19,076		
November	1,348,892	555,238	47,300	50,256	201,244	142,291	12,765	7,211	66,765	10,168	4,791	4,449	227,723	2,693	16,030		
December	(12)	(12)	47,330	50,839	201,017	(12)	12,818	7,309	67,250	(12)	5,092	5,424	295,602	3,311	19,755		
1959																	
January	1,546,528	602,924	48,050	51,000	205,188	156,826	13,373	7,308	67,300	22,409	4,583	4,979	338,757	3,486	20,345		
February	1,501,047	610,277	48,532	51,421	198,109	158,380	13,553	7,444	67,582	12,643	5,441	3,517	307,403	2,963	13,752		
March	1,519,453	619,810	49,030	52,193	202,964	160,371	13,626	7,588	67,851	15,015	5,876	3,513	306,451	2,688	12,477		
April	1,484,747	627,853	49,518	52,415	206,796	162,367	13,783	7,643	68,519	14,955	6,627	3,203	259,950	2,019	9,099		
May	1,420,158	633,396	49,761	52,865	206,287	163,903	13,826	7,730	68,851	13,646	5,675	4,221	190,106	1,250	8,641		
June	1,425,035	640,146	55,192	53,520	207,191	165,399	15,345	7,798	68,800	13,676	6,173	7,153	162,326	1,114	21,201		

¹ Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including those to disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64 beginning July 1957 and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children aged 18 or over.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers beginning Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen beginning Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Beginning June 1958, includes temporary unemployment compensation programs (\$10,041,511 paid in June 1959).

¹¹ Beginning Sept. 1944, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ See footnote 5, table 6, page 26.

¹⁴ Payments: under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs data for monthly benefits, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1941-59

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance			
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
	Retirement and survivor	Disability					
Fiscal year:							
1941-42	\$895,619		\$190,498	\$170,012	\$1,093,900	\$119,944	\$84,738
1942-43	1,130,495		334,278	208,795	1,217,737	158,361	102,710
1943-44	1,292,122		445,951	267,065	1,353,272	179,909	121,518
1944-45	1,309,919		486,719	285,038	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1945-46	1,238,218		528,049	282,610	1,009,091	179,930	129,126
1946-47	1,459,492		481,448	380,057	1,001,504	184,823	141,750
1947-48	1,616,162		482,585	557,061	1,007,087	207,919	145,148
1948-49	1,690,296		553,461	563,833	988,965	222,850	9,816
1949-50	2,106,388		662,262	550,172	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1950-51	3,120,404		684,343	577,509	1,364,590	233,537	24,681
1951-52	3,594,248		722,850	734,990	1,431,997	258,945	25,734
1952-53	4,096,602		744,646	619,959	1,367,806	276,557	25,066
1953-54	4,589,182		464,363	603,042	1,246,230	285,135	27,656
1954-55	5,087,154		469,856	690,106	1,142,009	279,986	23,720
1955-56	6,442,370		808,207	634,323	1,328,722	324,656	34,043
1956-57	6,539,849	\$337,199	1,171,155	616,020	1,537,127	330,034	77,858
1957-58	7,266,985	926,403	1,259,041	575,282	1,500,397	335,880	99,891
1958-59	7,565,208	894,713	1,515,484	526,676	1,675,286	324,020	101,061
1958							
June	697,739	93,332	118,516	43,104	8,559	1,146	16,263
July	425,596	38,173	113,346	16,721	179,020	857	375
August	922,527	129,295	154,133	72,314	254,371	873	11,465
September	453,262	54,743	109,081	43,951	8,293	757	11,719
October	408,812	40,715	150,387	20,633	125,974	819	816
November	674,926	96,209	113,387	67,782	183,621	671	10,475
December	355,057	44,337	135,868	43,715	11,466	725	13,283
1959							
January	230,887	16,494	120,412	14,316	76,943	39,052	573
February	875,272	108,608	110,458	71,198	142,928	261,357	7,438
March	727,420	82,163	131,310	42,883	9,051	15,218	16,269
April	626,778	58,719	122,376	16,166	259,635	1,432	830
May	1,278,210	159,230	131,554	70,049	413,056	1,312	10,015
June	586,461	66,026	123,171	46,949	10,928	945	17,803

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, disability insurance; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

² Represents employee and Government (beginning 1957, employing agency) contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

⁷ Preliminary.

Source: *Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1940-58 ¹

[Amounts in millions; corrected to Aug. 5, 1959]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements ²		Payrolls ³ covered by—					
	Total	Civilian	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance ⁴		State unemployment insurance		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance ⁵	
			Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1940	\$49,818	\$49,255	\$35,560	72.2	\$32,352	65.7	\$2,280	4.6
1941	62,086	60,220	45,286	75.2	41,985	69.7	2,697	4.5
1942	82,109	75,941	57,950	76.3	54,548	71.8	3,394	4.5
1943	105,619	91,486	69,379	75.8	65,871	72.0	4,100	4.5
1944	117,016	96,983	73,060	75.3	68,886	71.0	4,523	4.7
1945	117,563	95,744	71,317	74.5	66,411	69.4	4,530	4.7
1946	111,866	104,048	79,003	75.9	73,145	70.3	4,883	4.7
1947	122,843	118,776	92,088	77.5	86,234	72.6	5,113	4.3
1948	135,179	131,209	101,892	77.7	95,731	73.0	5,539	4.2
1949	134,356	130,108	99,645	76.6	93,520	71.9	5,133	3.9
1950	146,367	141,368	109,439	77.4	102,765	72.7	5,327	3.8
1951	170,714	162,030	131,000	80.8	118,243	73.0	6,101	3.8
1952	184,857	174,385	143,000	82.0	127,320	73.0	6,185	3.5
1953	198,106	187,769	155,000	82.5	138,657	73.8	6,147	3.3
1954	196,259	186,308	154,000	82.7	136,594	73.3	5,630	3.0
1955	210,902	201,124	169,000	84.0	148,143	73.7	5,801	2.9
1956	227,634	217,971	185,000	84.9	175,342	80.4	6,203	2.8
1957	238,530	228,856	202,000	84.7	184,837	80.8	6,177	2.7
1958	239,389	229,644	203,000	84.8	183,894	80.1	5,722	2.5
1957								
Jan.-Mar.	58,971	56,578	49,000	83.1	44,653	78.9	1,503	2.7
Apr.-June	59,671	57,253	50,000	83.8	45,881	80.1	1,540	2.7
July-Sept.	60,215	57,769	51,000	84.7	46,302	80.2	1,591	2.8
Oct.-Dec.	59,646	57,259	51,000	85.5	48,001	83.8	1,543	2.7
1958								
Jan.-Mar.	58,639	56,271	49,000	83.6	43,799	77.8	1,411	2.5
Apr.-June	58,845	56,430	50,000	85.0	44,556	78.9	1,390	2.5
July-Sept.	60,586	58,095	51,000	84.2	46,188	79.5	1,454	2.5
Oct.-Dec.	61,266	58,795	52,000	84.9	49,351	83.9	1,467	2.5

¹ Continental United States, except as otherwise noted. Earnings and payroll data are before deduction of social insurance contributions. Data for 1955-58 preliminary.

² Wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal personnel in all areas. Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

³ Taxable plus nontaxable wages paid in specified periods.

⁴ Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since Jan. 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, now reported only on annual basis. Beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces; see footnote 6.

⁵ Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Beginning 1957, represents percent of total wages and salaries; Armed Forces newly covered under 1956 legislation (including those overseas).

⁷ Beginning 1956, includes salaries of Federal, State, and local government employees.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-59¹

[In thousands]

Period	Assets at end of period ²			State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ⁵			
	Total assets	Invested in U.S. Government securities ³	Cash balances	Deposits and transfers ⁴	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period
Cumulative, January 1936-June 1959.....	\$6,719,017	\$6,709,422	\$5,946	\$26,643,542	\$2,886,104	\$22,841,362	\$6,688,285	\$1,493,199	\$220,741	\$1,684,607	\$29,334
Fiscal year:											
1941-42.....	3,150,103	3,139,000	11,103	1,095,991	61,997	368,070	2,883,655	76,266	5,424	9,072	266,447
1942-43.....	4,372,460	4,367,000	5,460	1,217,686	75,562	174,334	4,002,569	92,441	6,862	1,834	369,891
1943-44.....	5,878,778	5,870,000	8,778	1,349,307	88,527	60,000	5,380,403	109,375	8,001	591	498,375
1944-45.....	7,315,258	7,307,173	8,084	1,256,003	113,139	70,492	6,679,054	118,794	10,502	785	636,204
1945-46.....	7,449,089	7,409,000	40,120	1,009,909	130,374	1,128,735	6,690,601	116,214	13,221	17,197	758,488
1946-47.....	7,869,044	7,852,000	17,044	1,005,273	131,418	817,802	7,009,491	127,576	15,470	51,657	859,554
1947-48.....	8,323,029	8,298,399	24,630	1,007,346	147,076	798,132	7,365,781	130,634	18,203	60,793	957,248
1948-49.....	8,160,141	8,138,332	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,262,844	77	20,067	76,978	897,297
1949-50.....	7,428,181	7,414,264	23,633	1,097,797	149,192	1,866,620	6,643,214	15,166	17,874	145,369	784,968
1950-51.....	8,073,548	8,064,197	15,035	1,362,718	149,469	847,190	7,308,211	14,891	16,593	51,115	765,337
1951-52.....	8,660,339	8,647,082	26,855	1,439,240	166,614	1,006,097	7,907,968	19,806	16,459	49,232	752,371
1952-53.....	9,250,069	9,237,042	20,850	1,371,184	188,587	908,442	8,559,297	19,907	16,415	97,921	690,772
1953-54.....	8,995,709	8,988,968	5,352	1,245,961	208,841	1,604,819	8,409,280	22,079	15,633	142,055	586,429
1954-55.....	8,458,800	8,443,806	10,514	1,146,188	186,874	1,759,544	7,982,797	15,881	11,277	202,648	410,939
1955-56.....	8,794,426	8,701,480	88,294	1,333,147	186,907	1,286,964	8,215,887	31,233	8,491	105,510	345,153
1956-57.....	9,062,665	8,975,667	81,973	1,577,672	211,997	1,513,750	8,491,807	74,347	7,835	133,180	294,155
1957-58.....	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,826	1,574,516	219,651	2,926,370	7,359,603	90,442	6,459	222,660	168,396
1958-59.....	6,719,017	6,709,422	5,946	1,946,469	179,133	2,796,920	6,688,285	114,832	2,396	256,290	29,334
1958											
April-June.....	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,826	485,373	50,673	1,080,884	7,359,603	24,799	1,213	71,530	168,396
July-September.....	7,393,832	7,336,571	6,035	600,929	47,855	841,773	7,166,614	31,066	973	66,870	133,565
October-December.....	7,124,037	7,113,981	8,691	328,699	45,875	600,434	6,940,754	26,715	710	72,750	88,240
1959											
January-March.....	6,534,576	6,484,998	4,463	234,104	42,972	834,127	6,383,703	26,358	425	60,590	54,432
April-June.....	6,719,017	6,709,422	5,946	782,737	42,431	520,586	6,688,285	30,693	288	56,080	29,334

¹ Beginning 1949, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of differences in accounting methods in source materials used.² Beginning 1949, total investments plus cash balances differ from total assets on a ledger basis by the sum of items in transit or suspense at the end of period. Beginning December 1954, includes transactions and assets of the Federal unemployment account, under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954; beginning September 1956, includes undistributed appropriations.³ Includes accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase.⁴ Includes, when applicable, loans and transfers from the Federal unemployment account and/or transfers from undistributed appropriations.⁵ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program. Beginning September 1958, includes transactions and assets of the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.⁶ Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.⁷ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for temporary disability insurance benefits.⁸ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$106,187,199, and transfers of \$12,338,198 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses because of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Unpublished Treasury reports.

INCOME OF YOUNG SURVIVORS

(Continued from page 15)

ability insurance benefits in December 1958. Widows without children are not eligible for such benefits until age 62. The more liberal provisions of the Veterans Administration programs made it possible for nearly twice as many or about 1 in 9 of the widows under age 65 without children to receive payments as the widow of a deceased veteran. Relatively few widows with children aged 18 or older were continuing to receive benefits

because the children had become disabled before they reached age 18. In December 1958, about 20,000 disabled paternal orphans aged 18 or over were on the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rolls, and 3,000 were receiving payments as the survivors of deceased veterans.

One in 4 of all the widows with no children under age 18 had no income either from earnings or social insurance and related programs. Perhaps 80,000 were receiving general assistance, and some probably were receiving unemployment insurance. An un-

known but doubtless small number were receiving disability benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Many had to depend—wholly or in part—on grown children or other relatives, others were living on their accumulated assets, and a few were in public institutions. On the whole, widows under age 65 with no responsibility for young children constitute a group for the most part not covered by public income-maintenance programs and about whose needs or degree of dependence on others little is known.

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937-59

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribu- tion income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administra- tive expenses ^{3,4}	Invested in U.S. Government securities ⁵	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937-June 1959 ⁶	\$63,450,007	\$5,579,050	\$46,015,912	⁴ \$1,471,554	\$20,474,430	\$1,067,162	\$21,541,592
Fiscal year:							
1941-42.....	895,619	71,007	110,281	26,766	3,201,634	25,560	3,227,194
1942-43.....	1,130,495	87,403	149,304	27,492	4,236,834	31,462	4,268,296
1943-44.....	1,292,122	103,177	184,597	32,607	5,408,870	37,521	5,446,391
1944-45.....	1,309,919	123,854	239,834	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1945-46.....	1,238,218	147,766	320,510	37,427	7,548,734	92,693	7,641,428
1946-47.....	1,459,867	163,466	425,582	40,788	8,742,334	56,056	8,798,390
1947-48.....	1,616,862	190,562	511,676	47,457	9,936,779	109,902	10,046,681
1948-49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	11,230,670	79,279	11,309,949
1949-50.....	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1950-51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	14,322,799	412,768	14,735,567
1951-52.....	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	16,273,051	326,985	16,600,036
1952-53 ⁷	4,096,602	386,640	2,627,492	89,429	17,817,593	548,763	18,366,356
1953-54 ⁷	4,589,182	450,504	3,275,556	88,636	19,339,864	702,752	20,042,615
1954-55 ⁷	5,087,154	447,580	4,333,147	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1955-56 ⁷	6,442,370	494,889	5,360,813	124,339	22,043,031	550,078	22,593,109
1956-57 ⁷	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
1957-58 ⁷	7,266,985	557,274	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
1958-59 ⁶	7,565,208	543,420	9,173,588	206,040	20,474,430	1,067,162	21,541,592
1958							
June ⁷	697,739	² 217,906	711,169	5,642	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
July.....	425,596	1,614	⁸ 822,184	19,129	21,474,961	923,535	22,398,497
August.....	922,527	11,943	707,613	14,396	21,689,015	921,943	22,610,958
September.....	453,262	15,960	716,471	23,262	21,502,387	838,061	22,340,448
October.....	408,812	21,384	703,008	17,601	21,148,151	901,884	22,050,035
November.....	674,926	9,530	698,756	16,482	20,997,551	1,021,703	22,019,254
December.....	355,057	214,020	703,598	20,310	20,953,408	911,014	21,864,422
1959							
January.....	230,887	1,980	751,454	16,709	20,395,900	933,226	21,329,126
February.....	875,272	15,934	790,721	17,388	20,280,440	1,131,783	21,412,224
March.....	727,420	² 17,686	812,432	6,586	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
April.....	626,778	22,445	816,871	17,645	20,116,298	1,036,749	21,153,017
May.....	1,278,210	10,835	826,599	17,332	20,539,768	1,058,362	21,598,130
June ⁶	586,461	200,087	823,880	19,207	20,474,430	1,067,162	21,541,592
Disability insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1957-June 1959 ⁶	2,158,315	50,500	507,650	34,827	1,606,874	59,464	1,666,338
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 ⁷	337,199	1,363	1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258	
1957-58 ⁷	926,403	15,843	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1958-59 ⁶	894,713	33,293	339,231	21,410	1,606,874	59,464	1,666,338
1958							
June ⁷	93,332	² 8,456	19,175	9,378	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
July.....	38,173	46	18,747	69	1,085,186	33,190	1,118,376
August.....	129,295	410	19,551	69	1,170,578	57,884	1,228,461
September.....	54,743	188	22,646	69	1,221,478	39,198	1,260,676
October.....	40,715	403	26,060	545	1,234,262	40,928	1,275,189
November.....	96,209	554	27,021	545	1,264,062	80,326	1,344,387
December.....	44,337	13,523	23,189	545	1,320,758	57,756	1,387,514
1959							
January.....	16,494	102	32,793	738	1,316,678	44,901	1,361,578
February.....	108,608	794	31,096	246	1,359,353	80,285	1,439,638
March.....	82,163	² -54	32,860	17,773	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
April.....	58,719	491	31,945	270	1,455,434	42,676	1,498,110
May.....	159,230	640	33,696	270	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
June ⁶	66,026	16,196	39,628	270	1,606,874	59,464	1,666,338

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956, and, beginning June 1958, from the disability insurance trust fund to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (see footnote 4).

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and construction authorized by P. L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment (with interest between the two trust funds; the first adjustment, \$9.1 million applicable to fiscal year 1956-57, was transferred from the disability trust fund in June 1958 and the second, \$17.5 million applicable to fiscal year 1957-58, was transferred in March 1959).

⁵ Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁶ Preliminary.

⁷ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures*, the U. S. Government.

⁸ Includes payment of \$124 million to the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–June 1959, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, June 1959¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to July 22, 1959]

Item	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁴			Widow's or wid- ower's	Moth- er's	Par- ent's
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			
	Number													
In current-payment status at end of month: December:														
1948	2,314,557	2,314,557		1,047,985		320,928	320,928		581,265	581,265		210,253	142,223	11,903
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243		1,770,984		508,350	508,350		899,703	899,703		314,189	169,438	14,579
1952	5,025,549	5,025,549		2,643,932		737,859	737,859		1,340,995	1,340,995		454,563	228,984	21,460
1954	6,886,480	6,886,480		3,775,134		1,015,892	1,015,892		1,160,770	1,160,770		638,091	271,536	25,057
1956	9,128,121	9,128,121		5,112,430		1,433,507	1,433,507		1,340,995	1,340,995		913,069	301,240	26,880
1958														
June	11,905,288	11,704,913	200,375	6,638,500	200,375	1,947,414	1,947,414		1,571,933	1,571,933		1,172,767	344,913	29,386
July	12,011,829	11,807,120	204,709	6,703,193	204,709	1,962,299	1,962,299		1,578,996	1,578,996		1,184,581	348,564	29,487
August	12,132,135	11,908,076	224,059	6,765,324	224,059	1,975,568	1,975,568		1,587,690	1,587,690		1,198,234	351,743	29,517
September	12,228,348	12,002,134	226,214	6,821,294	226,214	1,991,631	1,991,631		1,597,269	1,597,269		1,210,156	352,153	29,631
October	12,327,583	12,083,107	244,476	6,866,663	233,541	2,008,305	2,004,403	3,902	1,614,077	1,607,044	7,033	1,221,450	353,787	29,760
November	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065
December ⁵														
1959														
January	12,565,823	12,263,577	302,246	6,968,335	248,894	2,045,988	2,025,344	20,644	1,663,592	1,630,884	32,708	1,254,302	354,028	30,684
February	12,674,727	12,359,615	315,112	7,026,854	254,701	2,063,391	2,039,655	23,736	1,676,635	1,639,960	36,675	1,267,444	354,689	31,013
March	12,827,393	12,498,748	328,645	7,111,435	261,266	2,088,632	2,062,296	26,336	1,695,411	1,654,398	41,013	1,282,174	356,995	31,480
April	12,967,396	12,629,974	337,422	7,187,142	265,858	2,110,941	2,083,136	27,805	1,714,849	1,671,090	43,759	1,296,422	360,250	31,934
May	13,067,700	12,720,592	347,108	7,238,215	268,842	2,126,089	2,095,981	30,108	1,731,373	1,683,215	48,158	1,308,743	362,115	32,323
June	13,181,380	12,820,164	361,216	7,295,640	275,164	2,141,761	2,108,534	33,227	1,747,656	1,694,831	52,825	1,321,979	366,498	32,682
Awarded, June 1959	202,224	174,416	27,808	87,879	15,729	35,508	30,410	5,098	34,963	27,982	6,981	19,350	8,199	596
	Monthly amount													
In current-payment status at end of month: December:														
1948	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5		\$26,564.2		\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3		\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0		\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2
1950	126,856.5	126,856.5		77,678.3		11,994.9	11,994.9		19,366.3	19,366.3		11,481.3	5,800.8	534.9
1952	205,179.0	205,179.0		130,217.4		19,178.4	19,178.4		28,141.3	28,141.3		18,482.2	8,272.7	887.0
1954	339,342.0	339,342.0		223,271.8		32,270.6	32,270.6		40,996.4	40,996.4		29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6
1956	482,592.9	482,592.9		322,536.8		48,325.6	48,325.6		50,323.7	50,323.7		45,780.0	14,262.2	1,364.8
1958														
June	659,684.1	644,773.1	\$14,911.0	436,244.4	\$14,911.0	67,821.1	67,821.1		61,471.1	61,471.1		60,457.4	17,241.1	1,538.0
July	667,363.5	652,102.1	15,261.5	441,563.1	15,261.5	68,460.4	68,460.4		61,879.5	61,879.5		61,149.5	17,503.9	1,545.7
August	677,727.1	659,425.0	18,302.2	446,748.6	18,302.2	69,053.8	69,053.8		62,392.7	62,392.7		61,955.0	17,725.5	1,549.4
September	684,620.2	666,089.0	18,531.2	451,347.4	18,531.2	69,737.2	69,737.2		63,012.9	63,012.9		62,674.0	17,758.8	1,558.7
October	690,935.7	671,456.3	19,479.4	454,946.3	19,142.6	70,373.3	70,238.2	\$135.1	63,731.8	63,530.1	\$201.7	63,329.8	17,843.7	1,568.2
November	697,528.6	677,103.7	20,424.9	459,201.1	19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3
December ⁵														
1959														
January	759,750.1	736,167.1	23,583.0	497,547.3	21,876.1	77,097.1	76,355.1	742.0	71,832.6	70,867.7	964.9	69,977.3	19,671.5	1,748.2
February	768,656.8	744,262.9	24,393.9	503,286.7	22,441.7	77,951.9	77,097.1	854.8	72,597.0	71,499.6	1,097.4	70,826.5	19,780.0	1,773.0
March	780,181.2	754,952.8	25,228.4	510,893.7	23,044.9	79,065.0	78,116.5	948.5	73,569.0	72,334.0	1,235.0	71,778.4	20,022.1	1,808.2
April	790,219.9	764,420.0	25,799.9	517,379.6	23,465.2	80,001.0	78,995.5	1,005.6	74,557.7	73,228.5	1,329.2	72,704.5	20,270.3	1,841.6
May	797,299.4	771,009.7	26,289.7	521,731.1	23,740.0	80,628.9	79,544.1	1,084.8	75,386.2	73,921.3	1,464.9	73,504.5	20,438.2	1,870.5
June	805,545.3	778,404.0	27,141.2	526,700.8	24,324.3	81,295.2	80,096.0	1,199.2	76,209.0	74,591.3	1,617.7	74,359.1	20,760.4	1,896.4
Awarded, June 1959	13,128.0	11,265.6	1,862.4	7,058.4	1,445.9	1,385.1	1,192.5	192.6	1,487.9	1,264.1	223.8	1,178.7	532.1	39.9

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, 1955-59

Year and quarter ¹	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ³			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI ²	DI ³			Total	OASI ²	DI ³	Total	OASI ²	DI ³			
1955.....	1,657,773	1,657,773	-----	909,883	-----	288,915	288,915	-----	238,795	238,795	-----	140,624	76,018	3,538
1956.....	1,855,296	1,855,296	-----	934,033	-----	384,562	384,562	-----	211,783	211,783	-----	253,524	67,475	3,919
1957.....	2,832,344	2,653,542	178,802	1,424,975	178,802	578,012	578,012	-----	313,163	313,163	-----	244,633	88,174	4,585
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ⁴	2,123,465	1,960,899	162,566	1,041,668	131,382	379,473	366,553	12,920	286,782	268,518	18,264	199,320	81,467	3,373
1955														
January-March.....	396,719	396,719	-----	219,209	-----	75,936	75,936	-----	50,547	50,547	-----	34,389	15,917	721
April-June.....	504,709	504,709	-----	291,587	-----	86,914	86,914	-----	67,375	67,375	-----	36,663	21,263	907
July-September.....	402,163	402,163	-----	217,849	-----	67,324	67,324	-----	61,535	61,535	-----	34,855	19,631	969
October-December.....	354,182	354,182	-----	181,238	-----	58,741	58,741	-----	59,338	59,338	-----	34,717	19,207	941
1956														
January-March.....	346,713	346,713	-----	185,202	-----	59,905	59,905	-----	52,382	52,382	-----	31,845	16,587	792
April-June.....	413,242	413,242	-----	223,469	-----	73,641	73,641	-----	60,706	60,706	-----	35,271	19,244	911
July-September.....	438,803	438,803	-----	244,225	-----	87,051	87,051	-----	55,098	55,098	-----	33,842	17,748	839
October-December.....	656,538	656,538	-----	281,137	-----	163,965	163,965	-----	43,597	43,597	-----	152,566	13,896	1,377
1957														
January-March.....	659,108	659,108	-----	348,707	-----	151,509	151,509	-----	65,681	65,681	-----	72,076	19,890	1,245
April-June.....	950,330	950,330	-----	538,103	-----	226,371	226,371	-----	94,029	94,029	-----	65,857	24,645	1,325
July-September.....	641,756	506,490	135,266	264,506	135,266	100,944	100,944	-----	72,626	72,626	-----	48,603	18,549	962
October-December.....	581,150	537,614	43,536	273,659	43,536	99,188	99,188	-----	80,827	80,827	-----	58,097	24,790	1,053
1958														
January-March.....	546,939	502,668	44,271	263,420	44,271	95,847	95,847	-----	67,599	67,599	-----	54,374	20,611	817
April-June.....	711,565	672,548	39,017	371,765	39,017	128,665	128,665	-----	85,599	85,599	-----	59,996	25,553	970
July-September.....	547,059	516,815	30,244	271,872	30,244	92,757	92,757	-----	74,213	74,213	-----	54,668	22,423	882
October-November ⁵	317,902	268,868	49,034	134,611	17,850	62,204	49,284	12,920	59,371	41,107	18,264	30,282	12,880	704
1959														
January-March ⁶	764,832	674,932	89,900	338,484	45,642	140,618	122,570	18,048	128,520	102,310	26,210	78,953	30,123	2,492
April-June.....	651,282	587,481	63,801	302,138	35,182	118,859	107,230	11,629	105,961	88,971	16,990	61,316	25,829	1,997

¹ Annual data for 1940-54 appear in the 1957 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 30, table 34.

² See footnote 2, table 6, page 26.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before

age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on benefits awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; figures on benefits awarded in December 1958 are therefore not available separately but are included in the figures for benefits awarded in January 1959.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

(Continued from page 21)

aged persons in 1958, in addition to 86,400 families with children.

Two hundred home helpers are graduated each year from residential schools whose curriculum lasts 15 months. Their training includes practice in a hospital, in a home for the aged, and in a children's home. For the most part training is not required for those who work with the aged. They are often selected because of their maturity and competency as housewives. Sweden also offers a 3-month course for women who already have some experience.

Finland.—The Finnish Act of 1950 does not compel local authorities to employ home helpers. If the local authorities do provide such services and certain regulations are fulfilled, they are entitled to a National Government subsidy of 75 percent of the salaries paid to the home helpers.

Administration rests with social welfare boards, but the Ministry of Social Affairs has certain overall responsibility.

The Government also subsidizes approximately 50 percent of the expenses of the 10 training schools for home helpers. These are residential schools, requiring approximately 2 years for completion of the course. The subject matter includes civics, social policy, pedagogy, domestic science, nutrition, child care, hygiene, and cattle tending, with practice of several months in homes for the children and for the aged. Each year about 300 home helpers complete their training in these schools. Other home helpers have less extensive training.

Norway.—In Norway, home-help service is an integral part of the child welfare and public health services, but it is not compulsory by law. Local councils obtain financial assistance

for home-help services from the Government, under certain regulations laid down by the Ministry of Family and Consumers Affairs (formerly the Ministry of Social Affairs). Administration of the service may rest with a local home-help board of 3-5 members appointed by the municipality, but the daily administration is often the function of the local labor office or the local welfare office.

Home helpers who are aged at least 21 and who meet certain requirements of education and experience are given 5-month courses of training in both theory and practice. These courses are operated by the counties, the municipalities, or private organizations. They are subsidized by the National Government when consistent with a syllabus approved by the Ministry of Church and Education. The content of the training courses is similar to that in Finland and

(Continued on page 31)

Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of wife's or husband's monthly benefits awarded, 1955-59

[Included in table 7; data corrected to July 10, 1959]

Year and quarter	Total			Aged wife's ¹			Young wife's ²			Husband's		
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³
1955.....	288,915	288,915	-----	263,816	263,816	-----	21,692	21,692	-----	3,407	3,407	-----
1956.....	384,562	384,562	-----	361,391	361,391	-----	20,162	20,162	-----	3,009	3,009	-----
1957.....	578,012	578,012	-----	537,454	537,454	-----	36,289	36,289	-----	4,269	4,269	-----
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ⁴	379,473	366,553	12,920	339,166	334,131	5,035	37,442	29,573	7,869	2,865	2,849	16
1955												
January-March.....	75,936	75,936	-----	70,347	70,347	-----	4,917	4,917	-----	672	672	-----
April-June.....	86,914	86,914	-----	79,097	79,097	-----	6,686	6,686	-----	1,131	1,131	-----
July-September.....	67,324	67,324	-----	61,018	61,018	-----	5,416	5,416	-----	890	890	-----
October-December.....	58,741	58,741	-----	53,354	53,354	-----	4,673	4,673	-----	714	714	-----
1956												
January-March.....	59,905	59,905	-----	54,611	54,611	-----	4,637	4,637	-----	657	657	-----
April-June.....	73,641	73,641	-----	66,976	66,976	-----	5,838	5,838	-----	827	827	-----
July-September.....	87,051	87,051	-----	80,490	80,490	-----	5,737	5,737	-----	824	824	-----
October-December.....	163,965	163,965	-----	159,314	159,314	-----	3,950	3,950	-----	701	701	-----
1957												
January-March.....	151,509	151,509	-----	143,841	143,841	-----	6,765	6,765	-----	903	903	-----
April-June.....	226,371	226,371	-----	211,044	211,044	-----	13,693	13,693	-----	1,634	1,634	-----
July-September.....	100,944	100,944	-----	91,852	91,852	-----	8,191	8,191	-----	901	901	-----
October-December.....	99,188	99,188	-----	90,717	90,717	-----	7,640	7,640	-----	831	831	-----
1958												
January-March.....	95,847	95,847	-----	87,941	87,941	-----	7,236	7,236	-----	670	670	-----
April-June.....	128,665	128,665	-----	117,239	117,239	-----	10,440	10,440	-----	986	986	-----
July-September.....	92,757	92,757	-----	84,175	84,175	-----	7,768	7,768	-----	814	814	-----
October-November ⁴	62,204	49,284	12,920	49,811	44,776	5,035	11,998	4,129	7,869	395	379	16
1959												
January-March ⁴	140,618	122,570	18,048	118,644	111,480	7,164	21,133	10,304	10,829	841	786	55

¹ Wife aged 65 or over, or wife aged 62-64 with no entitled children in her care.

² Wife under age 65 with one or more entitled children in her care.

³ See footnote 2, table 6, page 26.

⁴ See footnote 5, table 7, page 27.

Table 9.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of child's monthly benefits awarded, 1955-59

[Included in table 7; data corrected to July 10, 1959]

Year and quarter	Total			Children of retired workers			Children of deceased workers			Children of disabled workers		
	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (dis-abled) ¹	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (dis-abled) ¹	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (dis-abled) ¹	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (dis-abled) ¹
1955.....	238,795	238,795	-----	40,402	40,402	-----	198,393	198,393	-----	-----	-----	-----
1956.....	211,783	211,783	-----	37,900	37,900	-----	173,883	173,883	-----	-----	-----	-----
1957.....	313,163	283,656	29,507	81,842	64,593	17,249	231,321	219,063	12,258	-----	-----	-----
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ¹	286,782	267,812	18,970	63,408	52,028	11,380	205,110	197,536	7,574	18,264	18,248	16
1955												
January-March.....	50,547	50,547	-----	9,262	9,262	-----	41,285	41,285	-----	-----	-----	-----
April-June.....	67,375	67,375	-----	12,485	12,485	-----	54,890	54,890	-----	-----	-----	-----
July-September.....	61,535	61,535	-----	10,068	10,068	-----	51,467	51,467	-----	-----	-----	-----
October-December.....	59,338	59,338	-----	8,587	8,587	-----	50,751	50,751	-----	-----	-----	-----
1956												
January-March.....	52,382	52,382	-----	8,825	8,825	-----	43,557	43,557	-----	-----	-----	-----
April-June.....	60,706	60,706	-----	11,203	11,203	-----	49,503	49,503	-----	-----	-----	-----
July-September.....	55,098	55,098	-----	10,354	10,354	-----	44,744	44,744	-----	-----	-----	-----
October-December.....	43,597	43,597	-----	7,518	7,518	-----	36,079	36,079	-----	-----	-----	-----
1957												
January-March.....	65,681	62,137	3,544	14,429	12,496	1,933	51,252	49,641	1,611	-----	-----	-----
April-June.....	94,029	87,263	6,766	28,937	25,086	3,851	65,092	62,177	2,915	-----	-----	-----
July-September.....	72,626	60,409	12,217	21,192	13,846	7,346	51,434	46,563	4,871	-----	-----	-----
October-December.....	80,827	73,847	6,980	17,284	13,165	4,119	63,543	60,682	2,861	-----	-----	-----
1958												
January-March.....	67,599	62,194	5,405	16,164	13,013	3,151	51,435	49,181	2,254	-----	-----	-----
April-June.....	85,599	79,810	5,789	21,904	18,286	3,618	63,695	61,524	2,171	-----	-----	-----
July-September.....	74,213	69,248	4,965	16,735	13,673	3,062	57,478	55,575	1,903	-----	-----	-----
October-November ²	59,371	56,560	2,811	8,605	7,056	1,549	32,502	31,256	1,246	18,264	18,248	16
1959												
January-March ²	128,520	118,283	10,237	24,842	18,978	5,864	77,468	73,548	3,920	26,210	25,757	453

¹ Dependent children whose disability began before age 18.

² See footnote 5, table 7, page 27.

**Table 10.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:
Number of widow's, widower's, and mother's benefits
awarded, 1955-59**

[Included in table 7; data corrected to July 10, 1959]

Year and quarter	Widow's or widower's			Mother's		
	Total	Wid- ow's	Wid- ow-er's	Total	Wid- owed mother	Di- vorced wife
1955.....	140,624	140,273	351	76,018	75,927	91
1956.....	253,524	253,191	333	67,475	67,410	65
1957.....	244,633	244,172	461	88,174	88,102	72
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ¹	199,320	198,948	372	81,467	81,392	75
1955						
January-March.....	34,389	34,314	75	15,917	15,905	12
April-June.....	36,663	36,559	104	21,263	21,238	25
July-September.....	34,855	34,770	85	19,631	19,600	31
October-December.....	34,717	34,630	87	19,207	19,184	23
1956						
January-March.....	31,845	31,769	76	16,587	16,572	15
April-June.....	35,271	35,187	84	19,244	19,224	20
July-September.....	33,842	33,760	82	17,748	17,733	15
October-December.....	152,566	152,475	91	13,896	13,881	15
1957						
January-March.....	72,076	71,979	97	19,890	19,878	12
April-June.....	65,857	65,707	150	24,645	24,624	21
July-September.....	48,603	48,496	107	18,849	18,831	18
October-December.....	58,097	57,990	107	24,790	24,769	21
1958						
January-March.....	54,374	54,274	100	20,611	20,596	15
April-June.....	59,996	59,883	113	25,553	25,530	23
July-September.....	54,668	54,556	112	22,423	22,403	20
October-November ¹	30,282	30,235	47	12,880	12,863	17
1959						
January-March ¹	78,953	78,757	196	30,123	30,106	17

¹ See footnote 5, table 7, page 27.

**Table 11.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:
Number of wife's and mother's monthly benefits, with
entitlement dependent on the entitlement of a dis-
abled person aged 18 or over to a child's monthly
benefit, awarded, 1957-59**

[Partly included in tables 7, 8, and 10; data corrected to July 10, 1959]

Year and quarter	Wife's ¹			Moth- er's ¹
	Total	Wife of retired worker	Wife of disabled worker	
1957.....	2,544	2,544	—	2,018
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ²	2,088	2,084	4	1,263
1957				
January-March.....	204	204	—	222
April-June.....	455	455	—	447
July-September.....	1,103	1,103	—	865
October-December.....	782	782	—	484
1958				
January-March.....	523	523	—	392
April-June.....	688	688	—	402
July-September.....	595	595	—	291
October-November ²	282	278	4	178
1959				
January-March ²	718	636	82	494

¹ Payable to a wife or mother entitled to benefits solely because she had in her care at least one disabled person aged 18 or over entitled to child's benefits; excludes a wife or mother beneficiary who had both disabled and nondisabled entitled children in her care.

² See footnote 5, table 7, page 27.

**Table 12.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:
Number of lump-sum death payments awarded, and
number of deceased workers represented for the first
time in awards of lump-sum death payments, 1955-59**

[Corrected to July 7, 1959]

Year and quarter ¹	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
1955.....	589,612	566,830
1956.....	572,291	546,984
1957.....	718,672	689,282
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ²	683,964	656,825
1955		
January-March.....	127,646	122,660
April-June.....	165,082	159,272
July-September.....	149,649	143,806
October-December.....	147,235	141,092
1956		
January-March.....	140,862	135,218
April-June.....	162,620	155,268
July-September.....	149,594	142,149
October-December.....	119,215	114,349
1957		
January-March.....	173,108	166,199
April-June.....	198,975	190,089
July-September.....	158,649	152,011
October-December.....	187,940	180,983
1958		
January-March.....	179,534	172,541
April-June.....	210,895	202,300
July-September.....	187,770	180,114
October-November ²	105,765	101,870
1959		
January-March ²	252,314	243,607
April-June.....	211,169	203,067

¹ Annual data for 1940-54 appear in the 1957 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 30, table 34.

² See footnote 5, table 7, page 27.

Table 13.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, June 1959 ¹

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment ³
		Total ²	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ³			Total unemployment		
						Weeks com- pensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of bene- ficiaries	Weeks com- pensated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	* 581,460	984,696	404,480	5,997,053	2,487,824	5,201,849	\$146,720,326	1,182,238	4,760,285	\$29.23	* 1,319,998
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	8,743	21,284	10,589	116,170	56,277	106,742	3,408,409	24,260	101,262	32.75	25,384
Maine.....	2,732	5,873	2,537	45,918	23,712	39,705	772,879	9,024	36,910	19.85	9,609
Massachusetts.....	16,308	43,226	24,852	224,554	116,551	198,299	5,442,814	45,068	162,253	30.32	50,380
New Hampshire.....	2,578	3,267	1,746	22,262	11,554	18,495	427,563	4,203	16,832	24.25	4,701
Rhode Island.....	2,485	11,040	6,923	43,347	23,272	38,493	1,048,737	8,748	34,404	28.28	9,657
Vermont.....	1,416	1,261	666	7,985	4,153	6,275	137,823	1,426	5,807	22.68	1,720
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	13,602	51,438	25,432	293,604	160,170	277,154	8,630,586	62,990	240,852	32.22	66,277
New York.....	75,137	210,452	108,060	1,052,143	516,602	942,159	30,182,405	214,127	840,190	33.88	234,967
Puerto Rico.....	2,594	747	227	9,404	3,088	815	20,443	185	798	25.30	-----
Virgin Islands.....	261	12	3	20	0	17	217	4	17	12.76	-----
Region III:											
Delaware.....	722	1,894	706	10,218	3,100	10,322	328,062	2,346	9,682	32.69	2,309
District of Columbia.....	4,367	2,777	1,129	21,814	9,212	19,504	520,600	4,433	18,997	26.94	4,771
Maryland.....	6,319	17,243	5,935	109,831	42,125	117,441	3,295,683	26,691	108,957	28.79	25,876
North Carolina.....	14,873	24,560	12,911	153,445	79,018	134,994	2,655,599	30,680	129,028	19.98	31,933
Pennsylvania.....	24,969	106,525	43,884	729,396	280,365	668,218	18,278,137	151,868	617,398	28.32	164,776
Virginia.....	8,186	8,631	2,993	68,433	29,177	56,134	1,225,669	12,758	53,914	22.21	15,092
West Virginia.....	2,509	9,390	962	111,888	15,128	100,124	2,203,970	22,755	95,555	22.27	24,490
Region IV:											
Alabama.....	9,578	13,197	3,388	107,499	33,094	85,442	1,864,845	19,419	82,237	22.09	23,797
Florida.....	19,082	23,390	8,927	105,245	42,800	77,714	1,841,428	17,662	74,081	24.08	24,255
Georgia.....	10,853	13,502	5,501	104,439	49,925	86,303	1,934,946	19,614	80,300	23.06	23,640
Mississippi.....	8,172	8,078	2,146	55,883	15,130	39,775	918,355	9,040	36,808	23.68	12,628
South Carolina.....	7,043	7,366	2,890	49,619	22,276	38,620	816,047	8,777	35,537	21.63	11,077
Tennessee.....	10,026	11,460	4,159	123,525	48,161	104,825	2,224,697	23,824	97,266	21.71	26,770
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	5,723	9,820	2,620	100,464	30,456	71,247	1,834,110	16,193	64,722	26.84	22,389
Michigan.....	15,411	33,233	9,279	230,638	66,548	196,977	6,489,328	44,768	189,009	33.63	48,038
Ohio.....	26,479	31,883	9,339	196,053	71,360	163,497	4,788,750	37,158	153,565	30.28	43,421
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	22,944	39,566	16,784	285,115	124,743	257,820	7,082,057	58,595	231,478	28.47	64,255
Indiana.....	8,928	17,465	4,859	100,482	39,060	82,418	2,157,170	18,731	72,957	27.39	20,036
Minnesota.....	11,773	7,675	2,763	74,600	29,560	63,658	1,665,987	14,468	59,528	26.87	16,339
Wisconsin.....	11,329	9,290	3,746	52,478	19,993	40,904	1,291,000	9,296	36,709	32.40	11,674
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	8,896	3,090	1,528	19,902	12,130	17,399	379,715	3,954	15,194	22.94	4,408
Kansas.....	9,809	4,471	1,406	25,176	9,973	23,309	694,514	5,298	22,086	30.26	5,673
Missouri.....	9,670	29,250	14,457	109,162	45,623	78,105	1,920,071	17,751	68,037	26.39	24,596
Nebraska.....	5,840	1,651	900	8,598	5,112	8,971	234,551	2,039	8,532	26.81	1,988
North Dakota.....	3,090	475	150	3,362	1,022	2,328	58,275	529	2,019	25.99	613
South Dakota.....	3,179	238	102	1,908	1,171	1,589	35,644	361	1,442	23.18	409
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	7,046	6,241	1,798	46,723	14,767	30,015	596,793	6,822	27,528	20.48	10,217
Louisiana.....	7,193	14,085	2,041	100,241	17,904	86,809	2,547,072	19,729	81,170	30.06	22,858
Oklahoma.....	14,273	8,102	2,524	57,784	22,453	41,822	1,018,444	9,505	38,098	25.14	12,810
Texas.....	53,278	27,062	7,437	198,221	61,848	171,372	4,061,297	38,948	162,599	24.10	43,071
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	12,536	2,858	791	17,094	6,524	15,061	463,059	3,423	13,897	31.66	3,646
Montana.....	3,568	2,183	570	19,325	8,005	16,301	419,713	3,705	16,301	25.75	3,268
New Mexico.....	4,603	2,761	459	11,973	2,468	12,381	313,092	2,814	11,597	25.91	3,119
Utah.....	3,916	2,967	794	15,341	6,503	11,567	337,100	2,629	10,368	30.55	3,371
Wyoming.....	2,314	690	146	6,156	1,949	5,130	180,878	1,166	4,304	35.63	1,152
Region X:											
Arizona.....	7,914	10,344	1,311	28,887	7,458	18,406	544,385	4,183	17,623	29.87	7,226
California.....	43,719	92,906	31,863	552,194	238,426	473,808	14,989,310	107,684	440,752	32.60	121,435
Hawaii.....	1,052	1,590	580	14,600	6,952	12,237	342,551	2,781	10,054	30.78	(⁵)
Nevada.....	2,800	2,011	506	9,307	2,777	8,765	315,201	1,992	8,101	36.92	1,980
Region XI:											
Alaska.....	1,045	1,037	174	12,117	2,159	9,987	349,932	2,270	9,575	35.65	(⁵)
Idaho.....	4,717	2,304	1,048	10,723	4,007	8,734	288,493	1,985	8,205	33.52	2,302
Oregon.....	7,298	7,817	3,689	35,972	12,539	31,117	1,000,593	7,072	28,195	32.89	7,632
Washington.....	8,484	15,018	4,250	85,815	29,444	72,545	2,141,327	16,488	66,955	30.42	17,964

¹ Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes 78 placements made during June in Guam.

⁶ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 14.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, June 1958-June 1959¹
 [Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	
			Families	Recipients										
				Total ³										Children
1958	Number of recipients							Percentage change from previous month						
June		2,460,299	728,255	2,733,146	2,092,216	108,336	312,585	418,000	-----	-0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+1.0	-3.0
July		2,458,761	729,338	2,737,438	2,094,972	108,886	315,968	405,000	-----	-1.1	+2.2	+5.5	+1.1	-3.1
August		2,456,043	732,050	2,750,536	2,105,682	109,114	318,151	384,000	-----	-1.1	+5.5	+2.2	+7.7	-5.3
September		2,454,281	736,478	2,770,505	2,121,913	109,342	320,516	380,000	-----	-1.1	+7.7	+2.2	+7.7	-8.8
October		2,457,566	741,501	2,792,425	2,139,688	109,594	322,974	386,000	-----	+1.1	+8.8	+2.2	+8.8	+1.5
November		2,454,340	746,271	2,811,134	2,154,928	109,796	325,294	393,000	-----	-1.1	+7.7	+2.2	+7.7	+1.8
December		2,454,593	756,388	2,850,377	2,185,181	109,837	327,781	434,000	-----	(⁵)	+1.4	(⁵)	+8.8	+10.5
1959														
January		2,448,033	763,380	2,878,505	2,206,932	109,707	329,479	471,000	-----	-3.3	+1.0	-1.1	+5.5	+8.4
February		2,438,436	769,185	2,901,369	2,224,849	109,468	330,345	480,000	-----	-4.4	+8.8	-2.2	+3.3	+2.0
March ⁷		2,433,348	775,557	2,916,631	2,235,296	109,259	331,294	480,000	-----	-1.1	+8.8	+1.1	+7.7	(⁵)
April ⁷		2,431,092	781,132	2,940,172	2,253,313	109,542	335,134	450,000	-----	-2.2	+5.5	(⁵)	+8.8	-6.3
May ⁷		2,427,898	781,114	2,942,684	2,255,628	109,538	337,495	413,000	-----	-1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	+8.8	-8.2
June ⁸		2,419,959	777,680	2,928,957	2,247,002	109,446	339,233	388,000	-----	-3.3	-5.5	-1.1	+5.5	-6.1
1958	Amount of assistance							Percentage change from previous month						
June	\$284,969,000	\$151,014,619	\$74,564,363			\$7,228,164	\$18,969,310	\$25,713,000	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	+0.4	+1.5	-2.6
July	283,185,000	150,875,984	74,316,563			7,258,399	18,998,787	24,648,000	-6.6	-1.1	-3.3	+4.4	+2.2	-4.1
August	283,108,000	151,598,122	74,624,065			7,254,331	19,199,930	23,184,000	(⁵)	+5.5	+4.4	-1.1	+1.1	-5.9
September	285,296,000	151,647,823	76,051,105			7,324,068	19,503,462	23,404,000	+8.8	(⁵)	+1.9	+1.0	+1.6	+9.9
October	292,746,000	155,652,052	77,775,804			7,406,754	19,960,435	24,778,000	+2.6	+2.6	+2.3	+1.1	+2.3	+5.9
November	293,582,000	155,069,318	78,749,954			7,446,554	20,057,141	25,099,000	+3.3	-4.4	+1.3	+5.5	+5.5	+1.3
December	303,277,000	157,340,068	80,630,305			7,500,736	20,513,094	29,893,000	+3.3	+1.5	+2.4	+7.7	+2.3	+19.1
1959														
January	306,705,000	157,827,831	81,475,458			7,481,605	20,741,887	31,912,000	+1.1	+3.3	+1.0	-3.3	+1.1	+6.8
February	308,057,000	156,529,222	82,692,290			7,467,038	20,902,565	32,557,000	+4.4	-8.8	+1.5	-2.2	+8.8	+2.0
March ⁷	310,668,000	156,566,456	83,648,244			7,523,686	21,091,117	33,203,000	+8.8	+1.1	+1.7	+1.1	+1.6	+2.0
April ⁷	309,448,000	156,834,503	84,509,504			7,512,199	21,240,340	30,772,000	-4.4	(⁵)	+2.2	-4.4	+2.2	-7.3
May ⁷	307,286,000	157,332,423	84,732,412			7,578,135	21,632,321	27,752,000	-7.7	+4.4	+5.5	+7.7	+2.0	-9.8
June ⁸	303,079,000	156,713,649	83,157,339			7,556,299	21,497,170	25,497,000	-1.4	-4.4	-1.7	-1.1	+2.2	-8.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for

52 States.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Except for general assistance, data included for Illinois understated for March, overstated for April, and partly estimated for May because of administrative change in the processing of payments. Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois.

⁸ Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois (data not comparable, see footnote 7).

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

(Continued from page 27)

Sweden but with particular emphasis on psychology and mental hygiene.

The Ministry is at present engaged in effecting a coordination of the home-help service and home-nursing services. The purpose of this coordination is to establish a sounder financial basis for home-nursing services, which it is hoped will result in a better use of existing hospital facilities. Parliament has already voted the funds necessary for a joint housewife relief and home-nursing service; the program was scheduled to become effective July 1, 1959.

Denmark.—In Denmark about half the rural districts and approximately

99 percent of the urban districts have home-help service. All communities may provide this service if they wish; the National Government pays 50 percent of the cost, the local government 30 percent, and the recipients pay whatever they can.

Training courses, which are not obligatory, are under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Only 38 percent of the home helpers have had short training courses and are working on a full-time basis. The majority work only part time, but the extent to which part-time home helpers are used varies with the type of community—urban or rural.

Summary.—From these brief descriptions of home-help service in some Northern European countries

and from conversations with some of their representatives at the conference, the conviction in these countries of the importance of home-help service is evident. The governments are actively behind its development.

In all these countries, those employed as home helpers are, for the most part, young women. Preliminary training in a group is of longer duration than in the United States. Emphasis is placed on this employment as a career or occupation; conferees from several countries termed it a "profession." It is also considered excellent preparation for marriage.

Families and aged individuals receiving home-help service are generally those whose need is greatest—families with small children and

Table 15.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, June 1959 ¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$21,637,057	\$4,867,198	\$584,292	\$3,367,323	² \$8,658,000
Alabama.....	824	292		119	3
Alaska.....				(³)	⁴ 46,518
Arkansas.....	317,940	26,264	9,929	44,267	
California.....	1,569,642	959,694	84,522		77,028
Colorado.....	768,048	43,216	2,920	13,926	80,288
Connecticut.....	311,997	160,314	7,878	94,072	(⁵)
Delaware.....			1,617		
District of Columbia.....	25,060	960	8	13,075	1,016
Florida.....	254,647		5,330	36,124	
Hawaii.....	8,250	33,093	623	6,126	
Idaho.....	10,289		100	664	
Illinois.....	2,043,512	312,838	61,066	218,004	⁴ 641,175
Indiana.....	528,924	142,125	30,936	(³)	⁴ 292,413
Iowa.....	203,088	62,844	7,432	(³)	⁴ 234,883
Kansas.....	331,123	74,990	7,871	57,500	46,341
Louisiana.....	224,794	11,126	3,256	49,954	5,565
Maine.....	130,702	16,968	4,630	22,056	⁴ 63,915
Maryland.....	50,510	77,933	1,434	22,099	
Massachusetts.....	3,357,436	200,906	14,819	562,488	176,787
Michigan.....	462,204	83,130	8,307	28,220	346,555
Minnesota.....	1,611,383	202,601	35,193	9,615	310,816
Montana.....	4,224	553	1,601	301	⁴ 217,287
Nebraska.....	317,115	6,652	25,589	29,601	⁴ 22,610
Nevada.....	15,588		1,080	(³)	30,176
New Hampshire.....	79,679	16,584	2,806	12,084	(³)
New Jersey.....	622,776	50,868	216	135,785	172,699
New Mexico.....	112,740	57,176	2,670	27,016	12,710
New York.....	2,862,065	1,248,307	123,039	1,227,250	269,767
North Carolina.....	94,508	48,318	4,657	51,864	⁴ 233,677
North Dakota.....	212,626	26,922	1,083	36,915	⁴ 26,993
Ohio.....	1,108,346	134,070	24,236	83,527	⁴ 1,665,001
Oklahoma.....	960,057		19,930	93,996	(³)
Oregon.....	273,187	19,845	2,246	61,019	24,192
Pennsylvania.....	155,385	200,759	21,760	70,404	2,750
Rhode Island.....	83,556	72,167	762	38,164	⁴ 38,601
South Carolina.....					⁴ 8,974
South Dakota.....					⁴ 104,306
Tennessee.....	147,535	41,752	4,908	36,937	
Utah.....	41,015	30,764	812	10,870	1,622
Virgin Islands.....	294	131	5	50	142
Virginia.....	48,838		2,580	14,209	⁴ 22,176
Washington.....	742,863	220,409	13,144	122,567	223,362
West Virginia.....	78,024	80,523	5,221	15,656	⁴ 14,293
Wisconsin.....	1,429,915	195,880	37,733	114,621	279,635
Wyoming.....	36,348	6,224	343	6,178	23,672

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and re-

porting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

those in the low-income group. Sweden emphasizes, however, that its service is not just for the poor: "Even a well-off family or person in our country, with its lack of servants, can meet with difficulties so great that it is necessary to give them home help which they pay for."

In all European countries the service, except for the aged, is given as a temporary measure—of a few weeks' duration. For the aged the need for hourly service for a much longer time is recognized and in many instances

provided. All countries voiced the need for more home helpers.

One speaker at the conference, in summing up her thinking on the entire subject of homemaker service, said:

A small fraction of countries provide sufficient home-help services in relation to population. Yet this is an occupation where enough personnel should be available. Home help can counteract extended hospitalization, institutional care for the sick and aged persons, foster-home placements

of children, disruption of families due to poor housekeeping. It may thus become an important means in maintaining family life. Home-help and homemaker services have become a part of modern social work. Great public expense could be saved with the aid of an extended and well organized home-help service. To reach this goal social responsibility has to be awakened on the part of those who can do the work and those personalities on the official level who have the duty to legally, financially and professionally organize home-help service.

Table 16.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, June 1959 ¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$64.76	\$56.31	\$8.94	\$28.39	\$26.80	\$1.66	\$69.04	\$63.94	\$5.34	\$63.37	\$53.96	\$9.93
Alabama.....	45.02	45.01	.01	7.02	7.02	(⁵)	53.64	48.84	4.85	33.31	33.30	.01
Arkansas.....	48.66	43.05	5.65	15.66	14.80	.87	103.32	97.47	6.00	36.62	30.43	6.24
California.....	83.86	77.98	6.00	45.78	42.16	3.79	76.52	67.82	9.36	65.80	63.32	2.48
Colorado.....	98.01	83.17	14.84	32.29	30.70	1.59	112.31	86.31	26.00	134.95	90.95	44.00
Connecticut.....	110.17	89.17	21.00	47.53	40.85	6.68	72.72	66.85	6.13	74.63	71.33	4.95
Delaware.....	64.32	59.24	7.78	33.23	33.17	.06	68.10	68.07	.04	60.19	55.95	4.44
District of Columbia.....	53.83	50.33	3.63	34.16	30.87	3.29	58.93	56.95	2.09	71.81	66.12	5.69
Florida.....	58.45	52.91	5.54	38.12	37.27	.86	66.68	59.98	6.70	69.58	68.92	.66
Hawaii.....	64.06	62.71	1.55	37.35	35.16	2.23	68.88	68.30	.58	71.52	60.48	12.26
Idaho.....	69.66	46.08	26.25	37.35	35.16	2.23	78.77	60.19	19.71	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Illinois.....	59.67	42.78	17.96	28.01	25.11	3.40	74.04	59.41	16.19	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Indiana.....	72.58	67.85	5.66	36.07	34.57	1.95	87.51	83.27	5.10	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Iowa.....	77.32	66.90	11.21	35.35	32.26	3.42	85.02	72.75	12.99	81.79	69.25	13.68
Kansas.....	66.13	64.35	1.80	21.94	21.84	.11	76.31	75.18	1.25	53.77	50.66	3.25
Louisiana.....	65.04	54.04	11.00	27.30	26.44	.86	69.13	59.13	10.00	70.89	58.89	12.00
Maine.....	59.43	54.20	5.23	28.36	26.15	2.22	62.98	59.78	3.20	65.08	61.00	4.08
Maryland.....	96.62	56.58	40.98	44.07	40.11	4.17	117.35	111.42	6.98	116.06	63.43	56.11
Massachusetts.....	71.32	64.18	7.14	38.12	37.27	.86	76.32	71.73	4.58	85.85	79.17	6.68
Michigan.....	86.24	54.04	33.38	44.43	38.69	6.15	96.44	66.96	31.45	61.20	57.83	4.34
Minnesota.....	63.61	63.03	.58	33.20	33.12	.08	74.64	70.08	4.56	70.76	70.55	.21
Montana.....	67.98	48.12	20.23	27.65	27.12	.63	82.95	55.80	27.63	70.32	51.73	18.85
Nebraska.....	67.72	61.74	5.98	41.26	37.33	3.93	98.51	92.37	6.14	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Nevada.....	71.17	55.54	15.66	41.26	37.33	3.93	72.27	60.78	11.74	87.64	57.35	30.44
New Hampshire.....	87.92	60.96	32.65	46.15	45.32	1.39	84.44	84.48	.23	96.06	76.38	22.58
New Jersey.....	63.10	52.39	10.71	30.16	28.09	2.07	63.52	56.60	6.83	69.04	56.90	12.14
New Mexico.....	103.47	73.41	33.39	42.22	37.68	4.86	111.55	83.19	30.71	102.36	72.86	32.30
New York.....	40.82	38.94	1.88	19.40	18.94	.46	51.93	51.09	.91	47.47	44.57	2.90
North Carolina.....	83.55	57.83	28.62	38.36	35.12	4.16	68.85	58.06	11.40	92.94	61.75	34.79
North Dakota.....	69.47	58.50	12.31	27.65	26.26	1.42	64.10	57.71	6.56	67.38	59.71	7.88
Ohio.....	76.38	65.92	10.46	35.95	35.46	.92	93.96	83.38	10.58	85.78	75.24	10.54
Oklahoma.....	74.59	60.28	15.39	35.95	35.46	.92	81.86	75.26	8.26	82.25	71.94	12.17
Oregon.....	67.49	64.38	3.11	30.48	29.34	1.15	62.22	60.98	1.24	59.13	54.77	4.36
Pennsylvania.....	74.48	62.52	12.00	35.38	30.99	4.39	72.96	66.96	6.00	90.35	66.37	14.00
Rhode Island.....	43.74	41.14	2.60	19.09	18.58	.51	47.86	46.16	1.70	48.30	43.60	4.70
Tennessee.....	66.43	61.43	5.00	37.11	34.61	2.50	70.34	66.38	3.96	72.29	67.35	4.94
Texas.....	23.40	22.93	.50	12.01	11.89	.17	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	25.64	25.15	.50
Utah.....	41.12	37.98	3.21	46.05	40.76	5.38	46.52	44.45	2.10	47.03	44.76	2.34
Virgin Islands.....	89.90	75.82	14.31	46.05	40.76	5.38	105.90	88.57	17.57	106.80	87.07	20.16
Virginia.....	34.28	30.46	3.82	22.70	21.68	1.02	39.84	34.87	4.98	35.83	33.72	2.11
Washington.....	78.22	43.28	38.47	44.08	39.58	5.83	89.61	54.83	36.92	120.39	37.65	87.03
West Virginia.....	72.21	61.73	10.48	36.75	34.50	2.25	69.51	64.23	5.28	74.51	62.99	11.53
Wisconsin.....												
Wyoming.....												

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments

for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 17-20 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

⁵ Less than 1 cent.

⁶ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁷ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

Table 17.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1959 in—		June 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,419,959	\$156,713,649	\$64.76	-0.3	-0.4	-1.6	+3.8
Ala.....	100,316	4,516,476	45.02	-1.4	+1.5	-2.5	+12.7
Alaska.....	1,468	488,915	60.57	-7	-1	-3.9	-5.4
Ariz.....	13,882	792,921	57.12	+2	+4	-1.4	+2.1
Ark.....	56,265	2,738,023	48.66	+1	+7	+1.1	+1.7
Calif.....	261,607	21,939,123	83.86	-3	-6	-1.6	-1.7
Colo. ³	51,748	5,071,902	98.01	-6	-9	-8	+6.0
Conn.....	14,857	1,636,770	110.17	-9	-3.0	-1.9	+1.6
Del.....	1,412	69,213	49.02	-2.6	-2.6	-7.8	-7.6
D. C.....	3,221	207,170	64.32	-8	+14.4	+3.3	+17.2
Fla.....	70,096	3,773,536	53.83	(⁴)	+7	+1.0	+1.0
Ga.....	98,155	4,658,132	47.46	(⁴)	-1	+1	+9.6
Hawaii.....	1,488	86,973	58.45	-5	+3	-2.8	+9.2
Idaho.....	7,599	486,811	64.06	+2	+2	-3.8	+1.8
Ill.....	77,861	5,424,185	69.66	(⁴)	(⁴)	-4.9	-3
Ind.....	29,442	1,756,689	59.67	-5	-4	-3.8	-1.2
Iowa.....	35,874	2,603,832	72.58	-4	+6	-3.3	+3.9
Kans.....	29,545	2,284,488	77.32	-6	-6	-3.9	+9
Ky.....	57,203	2,475,192	43.27	-1	-3	-3	+11.7
La.....	124,614	8,240,312	66.13	+1	(⁴)	+4	+4.9
Maine.....	11,882	772,796	65.04	+1	+1	-2.9	+7.3
Md.....	9,649	573,467	59.43	-3	-1	-8	+6.5
Mass.....	81,934	7,916,343	96.62	-7	-3.4	-3.3	+4
Mich.....	64,739	4,617,231	71.32	-5	-4	-3.4	+4.2
Miss.....	48,273	4,163,169	86.24	-4	+1.5	-3	+6.2
Mo.....	80,717	2,407,964	29.83	(⁴)	-3	-2.9	-4
Mont.....	119,367	6,669,354	55.87	-3	-3	-2.9	-5
Nebr.....	7,276	462,824	63.61	-1.6	-1.2	-7.0	-4.0
Nev.....	15,675	1,065,572	67.98	-6	-1.3	-4.5	+1.6
N. H.....	2,608	176,612	67.72	+1	-2	+6	-4
N. J.....	5,087	362,066	71.17	-3	-1	-3.8	-3
N. J.....	19,074	1,676,953	87.92	-2	(⁴)	-6	+5.5
N. Mex.....	10,528	664,306	63.10	+1	(⁴)	+2.3	+20.6
N. Y.....	85,719	8,869,373	103.47	-3	-9	-3.3	+3.6
N. C.....	50,270	2,051,842	40.82	-1	+7	-1.0	+8.8
N. Dak.....	7,429	620,685	83.55	-3	(⁴)	-1.8	-1.0
Ohio.....	90,057	6,256,649	69.47	-3	+5.1	-4	+4.8
Okl.....	91,779	7,010,031	76.38	-1	-1	-1.7	+9.0
Oreg.....	17,751	1,324,072	74.59	-1.2	-7.0	-9	-9.8
Pa.....	49,929	3,369,936	67.49	+1	-2	+2.2	+34.4
P. R.....	40,463	331,596	8.20	-1	+1	-1.9	-1.0
R. I.....	6,963	518,615	74.48	-3	+1	-3.3	+2.7
S. C.....	33,918	1,284,306	37.87	-4	-6	-4.2	-4.3
S. Dak.....	9,218	540,463	58.63	-7	-1	-5.1	+7.2
Tenn.....	56,744	2,481,830	43.74	-1	-1	-8	+7.5
Texas.....	223,409	11,629,707	52.06	-1	(⁴)	-6	+9.9
Utah.....	8,208	545,243	66.43	-6	-5	-5.2	-8
Vt.....	5,872	335,665	57.16	-2	(⁴)	-3.9	+7.9
V. I.....	584	13,663	23.40	+2	(⁴)	-5.8	+18.1
Va.....	15,195	624,873	41.12	-3	(⁴)	-2.2	+9.9
Wash.....	51,915	4,667,317	89.90	-1.6	-1.9	-5.6	-7
W. Va.....	20,435	700,423	34.28	-7	-21.3	-4.3	-3.4
Wis.....	37,170	2,907,542	78.22	(⁴)	-8	-1.8	+3
Wyo.....	3,469	250,498	72.21	-9	-1.2	-5.0	-2.1

¹ For definition of terms, see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,892 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$344,060 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 7.

⁴ In addition, supplemental payments of \$18,172 from general assistance funds were made to 62 recipients.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Not computed; data not comparable. See footnote 7 on table 14.

Table 18.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1959 in—		June 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	109,446	\$7,556,299	\$69.04	-0.1	-0.1	+1.0	+4.5
Ala.....	1,657	58,534	35.33	+1	-1	-1.9	-4.2
Alaska.....	94	6,695	71.22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ariz.....	817	55,599	68.05	-2	(⁴)	+1.1	-7.5
Ark.....	2,047	109,801	53.64	+3	+2.5	+1.6	+2.4
Calif. ³	14,087	1,455,407	103.32	-4	-5	+1.8	+5
Colo.....	312	23,875	76.52	+3	+9	-5.2	-4.5
Conn.....	303	34,029	112.31	-1.6	+1.3	-3	+13.3
Del.....	264	19,199	72.72	+4	+4.7	-3.3	-2.7
D. C.....	228	15,527	68.10	0	+17.1	-3.4	+2.0
Fla.....	2,547	150,096	58.93	+2	+5	+1.0	+1.9
Ga.....	3,545	186,240	52.54	-2	-2	+1.5	+10.9
Hawaii.....	93	6,201	66.68	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Idaho.....	173	11,916	68.88	+1.8	+8	-3.9	+2.0
Ill.....	3,099	244,118	78.77	(⁴)	(⁴)	-4.4	-2.9
Ind.....	1,911	141,498	74.04	-2	+5.5	+3.7	+11.3
Iowa.....	1,457	127,505	87.51	-7	+6	-6	+5.1
Kans.....	606	51,520	85.02	-7	+1.5	-2.4	+5.7
Ky.....	3,167	139,435	44.03	-5	-4	-2.5	+7.5
La.....	2,613	199,396	76.31	+3	+8	+6.5	+9.7
Maine.....	463	32,009	69.13	+2	-1	-1.5	+11.2
Md.....	448	28,216	62.98	+1.8	+2.0	-2.6	+3.0
Mass.....	2,122	249,018	117.35	-9	-2.8	+5.7	+9.4
Mich.....	1,813	138,360	76.32	-3	(⁴)	+9	+1.6
Minn.....	1,119	107,914	96.44	-4	-1.1	-9	+6.7
Miss.....	5,997	231,045	38.53	+1.3	+1.7	+10.7	+9.8
Mo.....	5,193	337,545	65.00	(⁴)	(⁴)	+1.2	+9.7
Mont.....	351	26,198	74.64	-5.9	+5	-7.9	-1.9
Nebr.....	926	76,814	82.95	-9	-3.1	-5.0	-2.8
Nev.....	176	17,337	98.51	+1.7	+4.3	+15.8	+17.1
N. H.....	239	17,272	72.27	-8	-4	-3.6	-5.0
N. J.....	922	77,854	84.44	+1	+3.1	+2.0	+10.4
N. Mex.....	391	24,835	63.52	-3	-7	+5	+13.2
N. Y.....	4,007	446,989	111.55	-1.0	+2	-3.7	+7.1
N. C.....	5,111	265,426	51.93	+1.0	+1.1	+1.8	+14.1
N. Dak.....	95	6,541	68.85	(⁴)	(⁴)	-12.8	-12.2
Ohio.....	3,694	236,794	64.10	-1	-2.5	(⁴)	-3
Okl.....	1,883	176,934	93.96	+1	(⁴)	0	+11.3
Oreg.....	272	22,266	81.86	-2.9	-11.2	-6.8	-9.6
Pa.....	17,577	1,093,573	62.22	(⁴)	-4	+2	-5
P. R.....	1,862	15,361	8.25	+9	+1.2	+1.4	+4.1
R. I.....	127	9,266	72.96	-8	-1.6	-6.6	-5.1
S. C.....	1,733	73,119	42.19	-1	+1	-2.8	-2.3
S. Dak.....	164	9,499	57.92	-1.8	-1.9	-10.4	+1
Tenn.....	2,887	138,181	47.86	-1	(⁴)	-5	+7.8
Tex.....	6,382	364,009	57.04	-3	-2	+5.5	+18.0
Utah.....	205	14,419	70.34	-1.9	-1.7	-6.4	-3.6
Vt.....	135	8,145	60.33	-2.2	-1.5	-3.6	+8.9
V. I.....	20	536	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Va.....	1,228	57,125	46.52	0	+8	+1.2	+9.9
Wash.....	748	79,215	105.90	-5	+8	-1.7	+7.2
W. Va.....	1,049	41,797	39.84	0	-18.3	-4.4	-4
Wis.....	1,022	91,578	89.61	+2	+7.6	-1.2	+12.9
Wyo.....	65	4,518	69.51	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$34,460 to 303 recipients; Missouri, \$47,712 to 726 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$674,177 to 10,960 recipients.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 6.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Not computed; data not comparable. See footnote 7 on table 14.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 19.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1959 ¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		May 1959 in—		June 1958 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	777,680	2,928,957	2,247,002	\$83,157,339	\$106.93	\$28.39	³ -0.5	⁴ -1.7	+7.2	+11.5
Alabama.....	22,600	89,787	69,968	630,582	27.90	7.02	-9	-1.0	-1.5	-18.0
Alaska.....	1,171	4,087	3,055	117,907	100.69	28.85	-1.4	-1.3	-1.8	-1.2
Arizona.....	6,598	26,054	19,885	748,538	113.45	28.73	+9	+1.3	+13.3	+21.0
Arkansas.....	7,931	30,284	23,722	474,305	59.80	15.66	-4.4	-5.1	-7.4	-6.3
California.....	71,468	253,428	197,170	11,601,320	162.33	45.78	-4	-1.2	+11.3	+12.7
Colorado.....	7,079	27,207	21,236	878,458	124.09	32.29	-9	-8	+5.6	+6.7
Connecticut.....	7,287	23,996	17,833	1,140,574	156.52	47.53	+5	-7	+14.8	+21.2
Delaware.....	1,679	6,272	4,814	147,200	87.67	23.47	-3.6	-4.0	+6.3	+5.6
District of Columbia.....	3,835	16,782	13,198	557,607	145.40	33.23	+2	+17.0	+24.3	+46.1
Florida.....	27,692	101,806	78,949	1,650,386	59.60	16.21	+7	+8	+13.0	+12.5
Georgia.....	15,706	58,380	44,919	1,390,861	88.56	23.82	-4.3	-4.2	+1.3	+8.8
Hawaii.....	2,583	10,055	7,981	343,513	132.99	34.16	-1.1	-1.8	-5.9	+9.4
Idaho.....	1,937	7,128	5,246	287,273	148.31	40.30	(⁵)	-2	+6.0	+10.7
Illinois.....	34,310	140,136	107,597	5,233,384	152.53	37.35	(⁵)	(⁵)	+12.9	+13.1
Indiana.....	11,506	41,835	31,507	1,171,665	101.83	28.01	(⁵)	-6	+10.2	+9.5
Iowa.....	8,780	32,203	24,205	1,161,502	132.29	36.07	+4	-4	+9.8	+13.4
Kansas.....	5,841	21,904	17,121	774,409	132.58	35.35	-9	-2.4	+9.8	+16.1
Kentucky.....	20,807	74,846	56,259	1,506,211	72.39	20.12	-1.0	-9	+3.3	+3.9
Louisiana.....	24,277	98,831	76,559	2,168,335	89.32	21.94	-1	-9	-2	+4.7
Maine.....	5,656	19,845	14,593	541,758	95.78	27.30	+5	+4	+8.0	+10.8
Maryland.....	8,505	35,162	27,515	997,299	117.26	28.36	+4	+3	+15.4	+22.9
Massachusetts.....	14,439	48,198	36,079	2,124,259	147.12	44.07	-1.5	-4.7	+4.2	+5.5
Michigan.....	27,534	97,128	71,031	3,702,890	134.48	38.12	-4	-7	+12.6	+14.4
Minnesota.....	9,639	32,962	25,580	1,464,494	151.93	44.43	-3	+3	+9.2	+18.5
Mississippi.....	18,636	71,849	56,396	764,837	41.04	10.65	+1.2	+1.6	+12.2	-4.7
Missouri.....	25,983	98,038	74,122	2,342,740	90.16	23.90	-4	-6	+6.5	+15.3
Montana.....	1,854	6,820	5,318	226,401	122.11	33.20	-1.1	+7	-8.6	-7.0
Nebraska.....	2,819	10,481	7,966	289,847	102.82	27.65	-6	-1.8	-5.1	-4.3
Nevada.....	1,025	3,387	2,623	90,921	88.70	26.84	-5	-4	+12.3	+10.2
New Hampshire.....	1,121	4,222	3,198	174,205	155.40	41.26	-9	-7	+8.1	+17.9
New Jersey.....	10,954	36,563	27,763	1,687,408	154.04	46.15	+1.3	+1.1	+22.6	+29.9
New Mexico.....	7,231	27,685	21,272	834,941	115.47	30.16	+5	-1.2	+5.6	+32.3
New York.....	66,145	257,042	193,432	10,852,025	164.06	42.22	-1.0	-1.5	+2.9	+8.3
North Carolina.....	26,565	105,039	80,965	2,037,970	76.72	19.40	-1.1	-5	+7.2	+13.3
North Dakota.....	1,745	6,473	5,025	248,314	142.30	38.36	-9	-1.8	+2.6	+8.3
Ohio.....	24,261	94,687	72,571	2,617,784	107.90	27.65	(⁵)	-5.3	+14.0	+29.9
Oklahoma.....	17,416	60,594	45,954	1,920,621	110.28	31.70	+7	+8	+5.2	+13.9
Oregon.....	5,991	21,469	16,217	771,863	128.84	35.95	-4.2	-12.9	+13.9	+3.9
Pennsylvania.....	44,631	175,259	133,248	5,342,571	119.71	30.48	-1.0	-1.7	+13.7	+16.5
Puerto Rico.....	51,935	190,920	152,953	781,179	15.04	4.09	+2.1	+2.1	+9.3	+20.4
Rhode Island.....	4,552	16,439	12,324	581,641	127.78	35.38	-4	-7	+2.6	+4.7
South Carolina.....	9,674	38,460	30,244	539,957	55.82	14.04	-7	-6	+2.1	+1.9
South Dakota.....	3,123	10,691	8,061	311,636	99.79	29.15	(⁵)	+1.9	+1.7	+5.0
Tennessee.....	21,975	81,082	61,108	1,548,004	70.44	19.09	-1	-1	+9.2	+10.9
Texas.....	24,658	102,344	78,044	1,748,280	70.90	17.08	-2.6	-2.5	-6.0	-3.6
Utah.....	3,470	12,289	9,153	456,089	131.44	37.11	-1.9	-1.8	+8.1	+15.9
Vermont.....	1,274	4,516	3,382	138,076	108.38	30.57	-6	-4	+10.7	+28.2
Virgin Islands.....	217	780	648	9,367	43.17	12.01	+3.3	+3.5	-6	+28.5
Virginia.....	9,279	37,292	29,262	765,376	82.48	20.52	-1.1	-9	+1.6	+11.9
Washington.....	11,732	41,004	30,718	1,888,226	160.95	46.05	-3.3	-3.2	+1.5	+6.7
West Virginia.....	20,482	78,846	61,343	1,789,544	87.37	22.70	-4	-14.9	+6.2	+2.6
Wisconsin.....	9,304	33,601	25,564	1,481,037	159.18	44.08	+1	-1.6	+11.8	+14.3
Wyoming.....	768	2,769	2,106	101,749	132.49	36.75	+3	-1.5	+10.9	+12.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 5.⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁵ Not computed; data not comparable. See footnote 7 on table 14.⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 20.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1959 in—		June 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	339,233	\$21,497,170	\$63.37	+0.5	+0.2	+8.5	+13.3
Ala.	12,704	423,185	33.31	—2	+2	—4	—9
Ark.	7,003	259,770	36.62	+7	+1.6	+3.9	+7.6
Calif.	6,361	552,157	86.80	+4.7	+4.3	+98.8	+125.5
Colo.	5,610	369,166	65.80	—8	(2)	+2.3	+11.5
Conn.	2,138	288,528	134.95	+1.0	+1.7	+2.8	+13.2
Del.	336	21,679	64.52	+2.8	+3.2	+15.5	+16.6
D. C.	2,642	197,170	74.63	+1.4	+18.7	+9.1	+20.9
Fla.	8,135	489,616	60.19	+1.5	+2.9	+28.8	+34.6
Ga.	18,879	980,845	51.95	+2.0	+2.0	+21.6	+35.0
Hawaii	1,077	77,337	71.81	+2	+6	—2.9	+9.5
Idaho	999	69,514	69.58	+6	—1	+7.9	+14.4
Ill.	17,780	1,271,643	71.52	(4)	(4)	+2.3	—10.1
Kans.	4,203	343,767	81.79	—4	+6	—1.2	+3.2
Ky.	8,001	352,910	44.11	—2	—1	+7.0	+22.8
La.	15,356	825,745	53.77	+5	+5	+2.5	+9.0
Maine	1,838	130,300	70.89	+1.1	+1.0	+28.4	+41.2
Md.	5,412	352,222	65.08	+1.5	+1.7	+6.1	+8.5
Mass.	10,025	1,163,531	116.06	—5	—1.4	+5.7	—6.9
Mich.	4,226	362,802	85.85	+1.2	+2.1	+19.6	+17.7
Minn.	2,215	135,564	61.20	+2.0	+1.8	+15.6	+17.5
Miss.	8,774	262,825	29.95	+3.9	+4.0	+35.3	+37.0
Mo.	15,458	895,639	57.94	+3	+3	+2.6	+5.7
Mont.	1,430	101,185	70.76	—2.8	—1.9	—1.4	+1.6
Nebr.	1,570	110,405	70.32	+3	+2.0	+8.9	+11.6
N. H.	397	34,794	87.64	+2.3	+2.1	+19.6	+22.7
N. J.	6,014	577,730	96.06	+1.7	+2.5	+16.2	+23.0
N. Mex.	2,225	153,611	69.04	+6	+8	+10.8	+35.2
N. Y.	37,994	3,889,150	102.36	—7	+1	—3.0	+5.1
N. C.	17,884	849,022	47.47	+7	+1.5	+9.6	+22.1
N. Dak.	1,061	98,606	92.94	—2	—7.3	+3.2	+5.7
Ohio	10,606	714,677	67.38	+7	—4.5	+13.0	+26.3
Okl.	8,920	765,123	85.78	+5	+5	+8.1	+22.0
Oreg.	5,013	412,319	82.25	—3.7	—8.8	+16.1	+6.4
Pa.	16,131	953,875	59.13	+1.9	+2.0	+5.5	+5.5
P. R.	21,485	190,128	8.85	+5	+8	+1.8	+3.2
R. I.	2,726	219,022	80.35	+1.7	+1.1	+16.7	+22.1
S. C.	7,876	274,042	34.79	—5	—6	+1.5	+1.4
S. Dak.	1,097	67,100	61.17	+1.0	+1.2	+9.5	+28.5
Tenn.	7,859	379,617	48.30	+2.5	+3.1	+37.1	+53.8
Tex.	5,126	270,421	52.75	+2.8	+2.9	+76.5	+99.1
Utah	2,199	158,962	72.29	+1.7	+2.0	+15.0	+24.1
Vt.	817	48,934	59.89	+1.2	+1.5	+15.7	+30.8
V. I.	101	2,590	25.64	—1.0	+4	—1.9	+23.3
Va.	6,085	286,206	47.03	+3	+4	+8.5	+20.4
Wash.	6,079	649,249	106.80	—6	+1.0	+3.2	+12.6
W. Va.	7,423	265,991	35.83	—4	—20.6	—1.9	—8.9
Wis.	1,317	158,556	120.36	+9	+4	+5.4	+10.1
Wyo.	536	39,940	74.51	—4	—2.1	+5.1	+4.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 4.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Not computed; data not comparable. See footnote 7 on table 14.

Table 21.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, June 1959¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1959 in—		June 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	388,000	\$25,497,000	\$65.79	—6.1	—8.1	—7.2	—0.8
Ala.	109	1,355	12.43	—6.0	—10.0	—10.7	—13.1
Alaska	168	12,420	73.93	—4.5	+11.6	—2.9	+9.0
Ariz.	3,066	134,062	43.73	+1.6	+2.7	+12.4	+16.0
Ark.	221	3,057	13.83	—7.5	—8.4	—17.5	—3.6
Calif.	33,558	1,955,102	58.26	—3.7	—3.1	—7.4	—4.2
Colo.	1,200	48,687	40.57	—5.9	—7.0	—21.0	—14.1
Conn.	4,620	319,500	69.16	—9.4	—10.4	—13.1	—9.5
Del.	1,629	104,439	64.11	—9.3	—11.6	—5.3	—6.1
D. C.	1,428	103,230	72.29	—1.0	+15.9	+24.1	+35.1
Fla.	9,000	283,000	31.44	—	—	—	—
Ga.	1,995	47,975	24.05	—4.3	—5.6	—16.7	—15.4
Hawaii	1,313	97,795	74.48	—3.3	—5.4	—6.1	+3.3
Ill.	46,549	4,056,399	87.14	—2.7	—1.0	+21.9	+45.8
Ind. ³	20,305	660,874	32.55	—7.5	—10.4	—21.8	—26.7
Iowa	3,487	124,901	35.82	—8.4	—14.9	—10.4	—7.6
Kans.	1,962	124,725	63.57	—5.2	—6.7	+4.9	+19.0
Ky.	2,105	72,637	34.51	—3	+14.2	—27.7	—33.6
La.	9,177	448,911	48.92	—4.4	—3.5	—7.8	+1.0
Maine	2,426	92,438	38.10	—14.4	—17.4	—2.6	—7.0
Md.	3,220	201,812	62.67	—7.0	—6.8	+14.6	+20.6
Mass.	8,940	559,063	62.54	—6.6	—12.6	—6.6	—14.9
Mich.	36,449	3,540,610	97.14	—9.3	—10.7	—13.7	—8.7
Minn.	7,360	493,366	67.03	—13.4	—17.2	—4.8	+1.0
Miss.	1,084	15,399	14.21	+7.6	+6.2	+18.7	+17.5
Mo.	8,206	527,445	64.28	—7	—1.1	+17.6	+37.7
Mont.	1,163	50,153	43.12	—7.8	—3.9	—12.4	—18.7
Nebr.	1,214	58,981	48.58	—7.7	—7.0	+3.5	+20.6
Nev. ⁴	264	8,102	30.68	—	—	—	—
N. H.	821	41,760	50.86	—17.5	—19.1	—33.5	—32.5
N. J.	10,192	1,013,090	99.40	—7.9	—9.6	—10.1	—4.0
N. Mex.	598	24,892	41.63	+2.9	+3.0	+9.3	+18.3
N. Y.	37,064	3,318,219	89.53	—6.9	—8.3	+1.8	+8.1
N. C.	1,829	42,616	23.30	—4.5	—3.6	—37.6	—37.5
N. Dak.	360	17,279	48.00	—12.0	—21.8	—2.7	—4.3
Ohio	34,212	2,354,728	68.83	—7.4	—12.4	—28.8	—23.3
Okl.	7,482	123,936	16.56	+8.5	+32.5	—6.8	—7.3
Oreg.	4,065	191,697	47.16	—41.9	—55.7	—27.1	—41.8
Pa.	34,803	2,426,180	69.71	—3.4	—5.7	+18.8	+20.7
P. R.	2,965	20,925	7.06	+44.6	+44.8	+21.7	+29.4
R. I.	3,292	217,734	66.14	—3.6	—10.1	—15.2	—15.5
S. C.	1,163	27,842	24.51	—8	+2.1	—24.4	—22.1
S. Dak.	330	11,072	33.55	—21.6	—18.6	—68.1	—69.0
Tenn.	2,188	29,777	13.61	—5.3	—2.3	—12.1	—18.0
Tex. ⁵	9,200	232,000	25.22	—	—	—	—
Utah	1,704	115,101	67.55	—11.5	—7.4	—34.1	—18.5
Vt. ⁶	1,250	48,000	38.40	—	—	—	—
V. I.	122	2,839	23.27	—8	—2.0	—8	+21.5
Va.	1,952	78,566	40.25	—6.2	—5.2	—17.0	—10.7
Wash.	11,169	796,422	71.31	—11.6	—12.8	—22.2	—17.8
W. Va.	2,588	84,650	32.71	—1.7	—3.5	—35.3	—37.9
Wis.	7,599	586,150	77.14	—12.1	—15.0	—24.0	—29.2
Wyo.	401	22,769	56.78	—13.8	—18.6	+2	+8.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 62 States.

³ About 11 percent of this total is estimated.

⁴ Partly estimated.

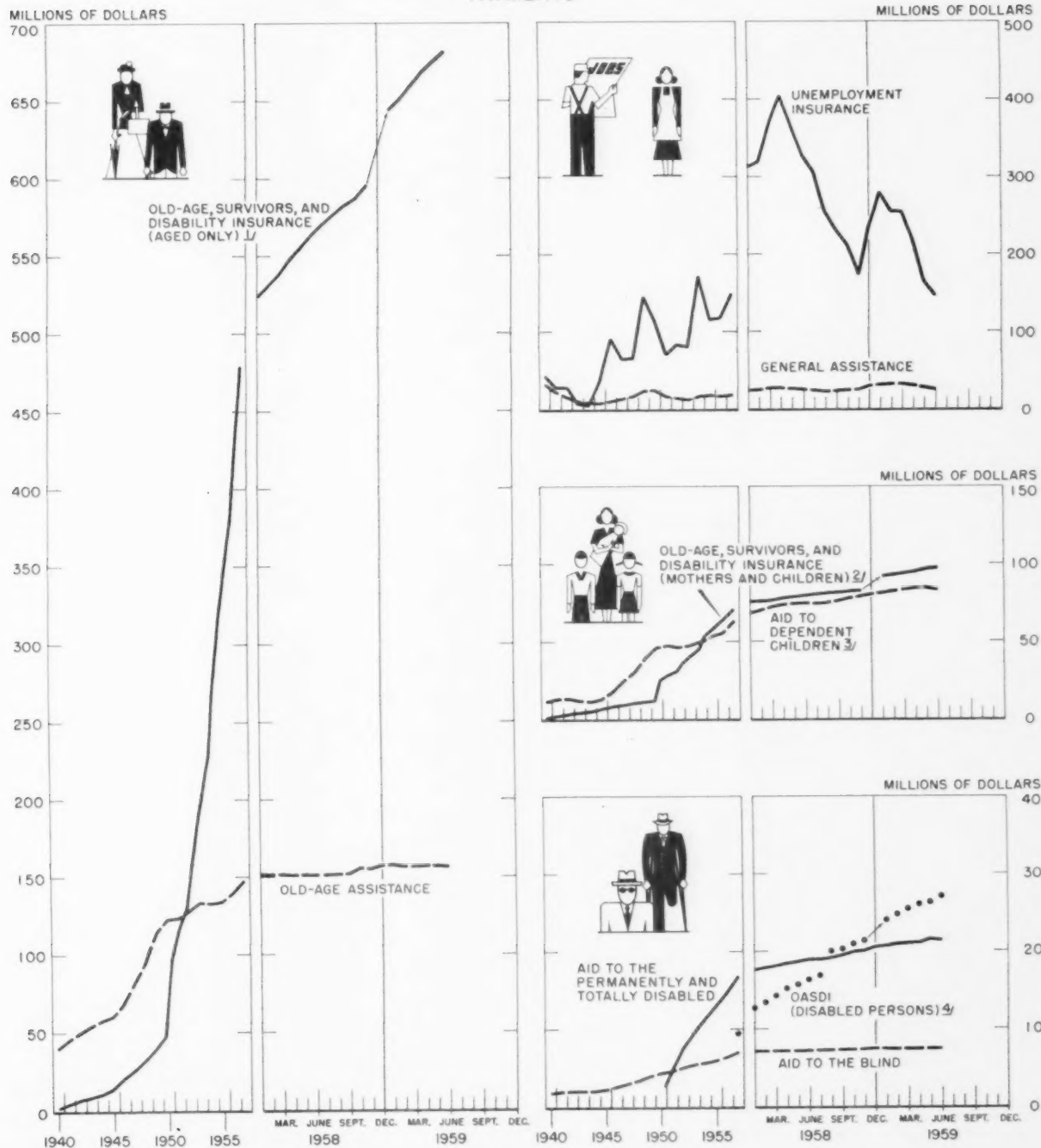
⁵ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁶ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

⁷ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

PAYMENTS



* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status; data for December 1958 not available); annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs; annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws (and under Federal workers' program); annual data represent average monthly total.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

or parent's benefit.

² Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

³ Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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